



George Steinbrenner emerging after 11 hours of talks in New York, with no comment and no say in running the Yankees.

Firing the Boss: Yankee Owner Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The man who owned the once invincible New York Yankees but turned baseball's most famous team into a legend of woe has been stripped of control. All over America, fans cheered the announcement.

"No more George!" fans at Yankee Stadium chanted on Monday night as radios blared the news that the commissioner of major league baseball, Fay Vincent, had ordered George Steinbrenner to step down as principal owner of the team that he bought on Jan. 3, 1973. There was a standing ovation.

In a three-page agreement, Mr. Steinbrenner accepted Mr. Vincent's finding that he had violated the major league rule dealing with conduct not in the best interests of baseball. As part of the agreement, he was even banned from attending major league games.

The commissioner initiated an investigation of Mr. Steinbrenner in March because of a

\$40,000 payment that the Yankees owner made in January to Howard Spira, a Bronx man who had acknowledged that he was once a heavy bettor on sports events. Mr. Spira claimed Mr. Steinbrenner paid him in exchange for information damaging to a star player on the Yankees, Dave Winfield, with whom Mr. Steinbrenner was feuding and who has since been traded.

There was also the feud with the fans, unhappy at how far the once-mighty Yankees had fallen under Mr. Steinbrenner, who bought and sold players at a moment's notice and hired and dropped managers frequently. He changed managers 17 times in the 17½ years he owned the team, five times firing Billy Martin to run the club.

Under the agreement reached with Mr. Vincent, Mr. Steinbrenner must resign as general partner of the team by Aug. 20. "From there on," Mr. Vincent said, "Mr. Steinbrenner will have no say in running the Yankees."

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Soviets Press for a 2d Summit This Year

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze called Tuesday for the speeding up of preparations for another Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, he said, has been scheduled for later this year.

Mr. Shevardnadze was speaking to Soviet journalists on board a special plane taking him to the Siberian city of Irkutsk for talks with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. Mr. Baker also flew to Irkutsk on Tuesday, from Singapore.

It was the first time that either Moscow or Washington had officially raised the possibility of a second meeting this year between Presidents Mikhail S. Gorbachev and George Bush. The Tass press agency quoted Mr. Shevardnadze as saying that agreement on a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting later this year had been reached during talks between the two leaders in December on the Mediterranean island of Malta.

It said the Soviet foreign minister had explained that there was "now extremely little time left to prepare the new summit."

The Soviet and U.S. leaders last met in Washington in early June and agreed on the broad principles for a new agreement limiting strategic nuclear weapons. No date was announced

for their next meeting, but it was expected that Mr. Bush would travel to Moscow next year for the signing of the arms accord.

By revealing the discussion on Malta about a second summit meeting this year, Mr. Shevardnadze appeared to be gently trying to encourage the Bush administration to nail down a specific date.

The Soviet leadership has been eager to demonstrate that Mr. Gorbachev's policy of openness with the West has produced tangible results during a period of deepening domestic worries over the economy and ethnic unrest.

It was not immediately clear where a summit meeting later this year would be held. In theory, it is Mr. Bush's turn to visit the Soviet Union. The two leaders could also meet on neutral territory.

Western diplomats in Moscow speculated that a meeting could be arranged after the 35-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation is held in Paris in November. Mr. Gorbachev has also accepted in principle an invitation to visit NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Mr. Shevardnadze told the Soviet reporters that his talks on Wednesday and Thursday with Mr. Baker, in addition to preparations for the next Soviet-American summit meeting, would

focus on such regional problems as the fighting in Afghanistan and European security.

The meeting, on the shores of Lake Baikal, is intended to repay the hospitality Mr. Shevardnadze received last year from Mr. Baker at Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

There have also been reports that the two ministers are close to agreement on Afghanistan, where U.S.-backed rebels are fighting the Soviet-supported government of Major General Najibullah.

Speculation of a possible breakthrough was fanned by President Najibullah's unexpected arrival in Moscow on Sunday for what was officially described as "medical treatment."

Tass quoted Mr. Shevardnadze as saying that Soviet and U.S. positions on Afghanistan had recently been "coming closer together."

He said, "The issue of a settlement is now being posed differently." He did not elaborate.

A possible deal over Afghanistan would have to involve an end to the supplying of weapons to both sides and an agreement on a timetable for free elections.

It would also need to address the future role of General Najibullah, whose removal from office has been demanded by the rebels as a precondition for negotiations, and the formation of a provisional government.

East Germans Warn of Collapse And Seek Funds With Joblessness Surging, Migration to West Is Feared

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The East German labor minister, Regine Hildebrandt, called Tuesday for billions of Deutsche marks more in aid from West Germany and warned that "the country is burning."

"What are we waiting for?" Mrs. Hildebrandt asked at a news conference. "That 150,000 people wreck windows on Alexanderplatz?"

Her outburst in East Berlin coincided with a call by an East German Finance Ministry official for a huge infusion of new official aid by West Germany for the rest of 1990 and a warning by the East German agency responsible for privatizing industry that entire industrial sectors were beyond rescue.

East and West Germany embarked on their monetary union only a month ago, but unemployment at that point had already risen to roughly 250,000. Many experts predict it will continue to surge, to 1 million to 2 million by early next year.

Although both East and West German governments have been girding themselves for a rocky adjustment, it has steadily become clearer in recent weeks that initial estimates of help needed from West Germany were far too optimistic as costs for unemployment benefits, health care and other social services continue to multiply.

Mrs. Hildebrandt said that she had only 80 million marks (\$50 million) at her disposal for retraining and that this would cover the needs of only 100,000 unemployed.

She warned that failure by Bonn to provide additional aid could spur heavy migration of unemployed East Germans to the West and noted that as many as 150,000 in East Berlin alone were already commuting to work in the West.

Much of Bonn's original incentive in offering monetary union was to prevent such a migration.

Dieter Rudorf, secretary of state in the East German Finance Ministry, told Reuters Tuesday that Bonn had underestimated East Germany's budget deficit and would have to provide at least 10 billion marks in new funds for the rest of this year.

East Germany has already received, among various West German infusions, 8 billion marks from the Bonn government to cover its deficit, and in addition has nearly exhausted its agreed borrowing capacity of 10 billion marks through two large bond issues in recent days.

A third key voice was raised on Tuesday when Regine Gohlke, one of the senior officials of the East German agency entrusted with selling off most of the country's 8,000 state-owned companies, warned that major sectors of industry were collapsing.

"The competitiveness of firms hardly exists any more," he said. "We're living from one day to the next."

He said government funds had to be channeled to those most likely to survive, since there are not enough funds to keep providing credit to everyone.

"There is no time left," he said. "We have to make quick decisions, even if some of these decisions are wrong."

Many economists estimate that about a third of East Germany's companies are doomed and that another third need extensive bridging credits to survive.

The agency, known as the Treuhandanstalt, sent a questionnaire to the companies this week in order to determine which have the best survival chances.

Mr. Gohlke, formerly chief of the West German railway system, said a credit limit of 10 billion marks set aside for his agency was fully used up in July, forcing his staff to sort out likely survivors earlier than scheduled.

He said he had tried to persuade West German commercial banks to provide more funds.

Bankers have been hesitant about extensive lending in East Germany because few companies have yet been able to present balance sheets, and many are saddled with doubts about whether they even have full title to their real estate. Part of the political unification process allows Western parties to claim confiscated property in East Germany, but many questions remain about putting into effect the initial rough guidelines set out in the first unification treaty.

Terrorists Vow 'War' on United Germany

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service
BONN — The Red Army Faction, the West German terrorist group once known as the Baader-Meinhof Gang, served notice Tuesday that it intends to launch a guerrilla war against the rising power of a unified Germany.

The guerrilla group, which last Friday blew up the car of West Germany's top anti-terrorism expert, slightly wounding a state secretary, Hans Neusel, accused the "rising Greater German-West European world power" of creating a "Fourth Reich" that would spread repression through economic domination.

In a five-page letter to news organizations, the group, which has attacked leading West German political and business figures since the mid-1970s, said Mr. Neusel represented "the continuity of German fascism from the Third Reich to 'Greater Germany'."

It added, "West Germany and the new power elite of East Germany are, with their moves toward Greater Germany, pursuing the same goals and imperial plans as Nazi fascism."

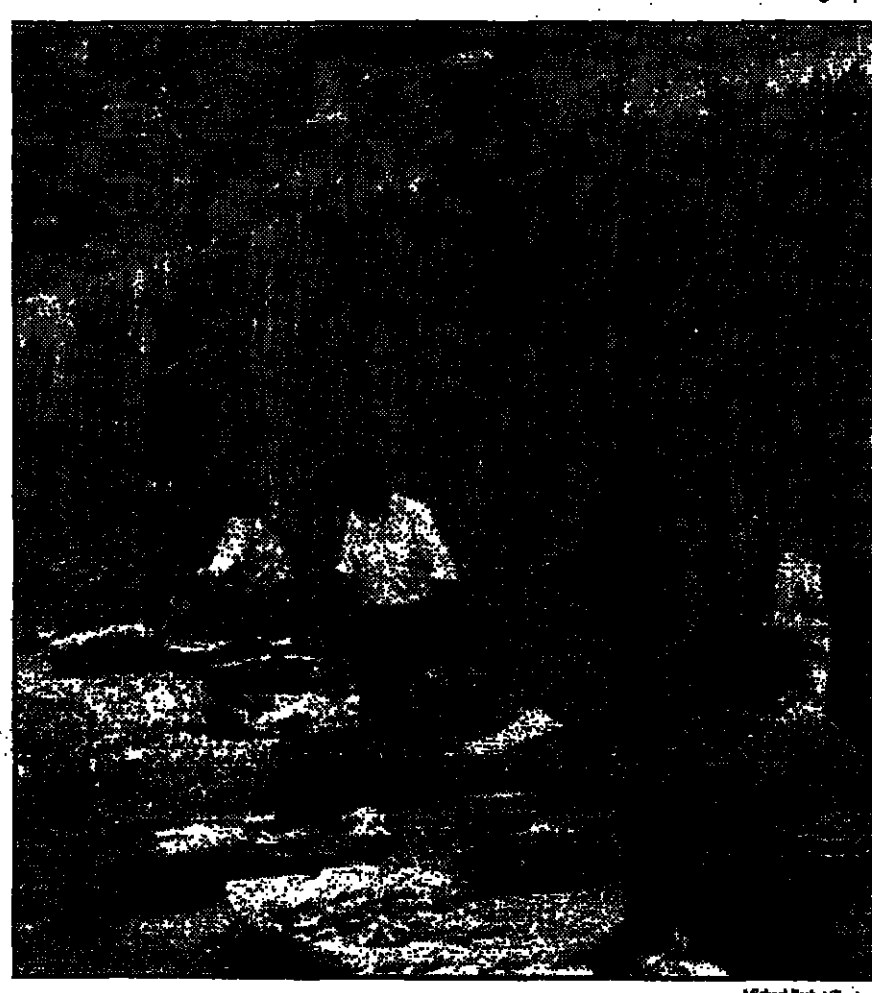
Terrorism experts in Bonn said the letter appeared to be authentic. They said that although the Red Army Faction was believed to consist of a core group less than 25 members, it had loose ties to other guerrilla and anarchist groups around Western Europe.

A former West German anti-terrorism official said Tuesday that the group's message "shows that they are desperate, that time has just about run out for them and no one really cares about their message."

The Red Army Faction, the expert said, is made up of mostly of middle-aged ideologues who failed to grow out of their anarchist subculture of the late 1960s.

Andreas Baader, who set fire to a Frankfurt department store in 1968 to liberate his countrymen from consumerism and sexual repression, was killed in 1975.

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Souvenir hunters hacking away at remnants of the Berlin Wall.

Klosk

Maputo to End One-Party Rule

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — President Joaquim Chissano, in a concession that could help end a 13-year civil war, said Tuesday that Mozambique was abandoning its one-party status in favor of a multiparty system.

The announcement was the most dramatic change announced to date by Mr. Chissano, who has been trying to end a war that has claimed some 600,000 lives in the southeast African nation.

Investing in Albania

VIENNA (Reuters) — Albania legalized foreign investment on Tuesday and said it would consider changes to the last hard-line Communist constitution in Europe. The press agency ATA, monitored in Vienna, said the People's Assembly approved two decrees to protect foreign investors.

General News

The Italians battled to the political brink before anyone finally blinked. Page 2.

Iraq and Kuwait opened talks as Baghdad made demands on oil and land. Page 4.

Stage/Entertainment

"Mo' Better Blues," Spike Lee's latest film, takes a look at "blues slavery." Page 8.

Business/Finance

The U.S. dollar fell to a two-and-a-half-year low against the Deutsche mark. Page 11.

Ford SpA and Ford Motor Co. announced a joint venture involving tractors. Page 11.

Crossword

Weather Page 2.

Down	Across	The Dollar in New York
2,905.20	DM	1.5875
12.13	Yen	145.75
	FF	5.3215



Doe's Troops Recapture Sections of Monrovia

Among the rebel forces in the Liberian capital, Junior Zozore, 13, awaiting action in the Payneville suburb as he rode on his bicycle with an AK-47 assault rifle slung over his shoulder. In central Monrovia, fighters of the Patriotic Front were pushed back in a government counterattack. Page 4.

Trinidad Chief Freed, 40 Hostages Held

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad — Muslim rebels freed Prime Minister A. N. R. Robinson on Tuesday, the attorney general announced, but other officials held hostage were not released, indicating that the five-day standoff between the government and Muslim extremists was not over.

Attorney General Anthony Smart said that Mr. Robinson was the only one of the 41 hostages — 15 of them cabinet ministers — to be freed. He declined to detail the conditions leading to the release, but said the 63-year-old prime minister was "in good spirits."

In New York, Napier Philai, information adviser to the prime minister, said that Mr. Robinson had been freed because he was wounded and in deteriorating health.

"The other hostages are still being held and wired with explosives," Mr. Philai said.

The prime minister had been shot in both feet early in the siege, which began Friday when Muslim radicals led by Yasin Abu Bakr stormed Parliament and the government-run television station.

A local reporter who witnessed the release said that Mr. Robinson appeared to have been badly beaten.

Mr. Smart said that Mr. Robinson was taken from the Parliament building in a wheelchair, put on an army truck and driven to Camp Ogden, a military installation about seven kilometers (four miles) away.

Mr. Abu Bakr, leader of the Jamaat al-Muslimeen rebels, had said that Mr. Robinson was suffering from glaucoma and a leg injury and that he was prepared to release him without conditions.

The rebel leader said talks for the release of the hostages stalled because he could not find anyone to talk with in the government.

"We would like Jimmy Carter and Jesse Jackson to get in touch and find out where the government officials are," Mr. Abu Bakr said from his stronghold at the television headquarters.

The coup attempt had provoked virtually nonstop looting despite a government shoot-to-kill order to troops and an 18-hour-a-day curfew in Trinidad and Tobago, the two-island nation of 1.2 million.

A senior official at Port-of-Spain's main hospital said at least 300 people have been wounded.

See COUP, Page 4

Computers' New Bottom-Line Frontiers

Silicon Valley Dreams Still Pay Off

By Evelyn Richards
Washington Post Service
SAN JOSE, California — Many people have wondered lately what happened to the American Dream. In the face of tougher foreign competition, a wary Wall Street and skittish customers, that fabled chance to turn a clever idea into a caravan of cash seemed to have slipped away.

Len Bosack and Sandy Lerner are proof that the dream — and the idea of a Silicon Valley that thrives on it — are alive and well.

Just a few years ago, the husband-and-wife team was developing computer equipment in a bedroom of their home, assembling it in the living room and holding meetings with their nine-person staff in the cramped dining room.

Lacking a sales force, they peddled their goods over electronic computer networks. Lacking a service department, they took customer calls at 2 A.M. on a phone next to their bed.

Today, their company, Cisco Systems Inc., is fast filling a spacious industrial building south of San Francisco and is shipping \$70 million a year worth of sophisticated equipment used to link clusters of computers at scattered locations.

Modestly paid employees of Stanford University, until they

started their company, the young entrepreneurs now have a net worth in Cisco's publicly traded shares of \$80 million.

They are doing much to strengthen the ethic of risk-taking that has made Silicon Valley the world's leading hotbed for innovation. Even as the Northeast, rich in technology, flirts with recession and as military cutbacks cloud Southern California's future, Silicon Valley is enjoying a resurgence.

Fed by the recent hunger on Wall Street for new stock offerings, young technology companies like Cisco are stirring up an enthusiasm that is unmatched since 1983, when nearly three dozen Silicon Valley companies went public in a frenzy of first-time stock offerings.

These so-called initial public offerings are the affirmation of a dream for entrepreneurs and a message to others that brilliant ideas can turn into reality. Hidden inside every company with a successful initial public offering is another budding Steve Jobs, founder of Apple Computer Inc.

"In their own mind, they will say, 'I'm going to do a start-up. I know I'm good,'" said Roger Smith, president of Silicon Valley.

See VALLEY, Page 4

ICL Deal Shows Reliance on Japan

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Hardly a month goes by without a warning from a Western government agency or university that the growing dependence on Japanese microelectronics in the 1980s was only a start.

In the 1990s, the theory goes, Japan will parlay the talents it used in largely dominating the making of advanced computer chips to displace — if not acquire — the West's biggest computer makers.

Until now, the evidence of that next step was sparse. But with Fujitsu Ltd.'s announced plan Monday to acquire 80 percent of Britain's largest computer maker, ICL PLC, new questions are being raised about whether the long-predicted push has begun.

Moreover, Fujitsu's move may be the purest example of what can happen, gradually and almost without notice, when a company grows dependent on an outsider, and a competitor, for crucial technologies it can no longer afford to master by itself.

ICL is little known outside Britain, and it ranks worldwide as only the ninth-largest producer of mainframe computers.

But if the \$1.29 billion deal goes through — it could still run into political objections in Britain and the European Community — it will

be Japan's biggest acquisition in the computer industry, a business in which Japanese manufacturers have long been perceived as a stronger international force than they really were.

More important, the acquisition might well be the first loose thread in the unraveling of Europe's decade-long efforts to create "national champions" in strategic technologies.

These corporate champions were to form a loose European bloc of computer, telecommunications and semiconductor makers to take on International Business Machines Corp., representing the American juggernaut, and Japan.

But like companies in the United States, Western European companies were too slow to combine their research talents, and now one of the important players has elected to go over to the other side.

"It shows you what happens," said a European computer executive based here, "when you have too many champions and not enough technology."

What no one yet knows is whether the ICL acquisition, if approved, will be the start of what many industry experts call a long-overdue consolidation of the worldwide computer industry.

Such a consolidation, some in-

See DEAL, Page 4

Science Question: What Makes Heat Wave a Killer?

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What people who live in northern climates consider a heat wave often feels like a routine summer day to residents of southern climates.

Scientists say that such feelings are not just a matter of discomfort, but also of life and death. Heat, they have found, generally begins killing people at lower temperatures in northern cities than in areas where people are more acclimated to hot weather.

In an attempt to create an early-warning system for killer heat waves, scientists have lately identified a special set of climatic conditions that appear to send summer death rates soaring and also have much to do with regional variations in mortality thresholds.

Not just any stretch of extremely hot weather, they have found, causes mortality to rise. Rather, the switch is tripped by one sharply defined sort of extremely hot, humid, oppressive air mass that develops only

infrequently but overwhelms people's ability to adapt.

If its arrival and duration can be reliably forecast, scientists believe, cautionary warnings can be issued and lives can be saved.

The extraordinarily oppressive weather system responsible for most heat-related deaths is described in a paper to be published in the *Journal of Environmental Health Perspectives*.

So far, the weather system has been most thoroughly studied in St. Louis, where it brings temperatures of at least 96 degrees Fahrenheit (35 centigrade), the recently established threshold for a surge in mortality there. It also displays features that distinguish it from nine other kinds of summer air masses, some of them also quite hot, and combines humid air from the tropics with dry, torrid air blowing in from southwestern deserts.

These huge systems remain intact as they move from region to region. They bring

clear skies and high nighttime temperatures — in St. Louis they stay near 80 Fahrenheit (27 centigrade).

Such an air mass dominates summer weather in St. Louis only 7 percent of the time; it appears several times in some years and not at all in others. When it does arrive, it can stay for several days. The longer it stays, the more people die — as many as 10 to 20 a day in a big city.

"By the time the fifth day rolls around, you are killing a lot of people," said Laurence S. Kalkstein of the University of Delaware's Center for Climatic Research, who has come up with the findings.

A specialist in medical climatology, he coordinates a major research project on the health implications of global warming at the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington.

According to a preliminary analysis of 10 cities selected by Mr. Kalkstein, three besides New York and St. Louis are apt to be visited by a killing air mass — Boston,

Philadelphia and Memphis, Tennessee. Chicago and San Francisco are susceptible to a lesser degree.

What makes these air masses so deadly, said Mr. Kalkstein, is that their particular makeup suddenly pushes the level of heat stress far above the summer norm to which people have become adapted.

In northeastern cities, he said, "a hot, oppressive air mass doesn't occur that often, so it has tremendous impact." In the South and Southwest, he said, the norm may include extremely high temperatures, and in the absence of a sudden jump to another level of heat stress there is no spurt in deaths.

Since Southerners are acclimated to higher temperatures, such normal heat levels cause no more deaths, per capita, than the lower temperatures Northerners normally experience. Researchers have ruled out the possibility that the most susceptible people have already succumbed in the South.

Doctors Get Approval to Use Human Genes to Treat Disease

By Larry Thompson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Plans to carry out the first attempt at human gene therapy — the treatment of disease by inserting foreign genes into a patient's cells — has received approval from a key federal review panel.

The first patients to undergo the ground-breaking procedure, probably this fall, will be people with a lethal form of skin cancer and children with an inherited illness that robs them of an immune system.

The approval was granted Monday by a special panel of experts convened by the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee of the National Institutes of Health. Its approval by the full committee is considered a certainty.

In one set of experiments, a gene for a powerful hormone will be put in the white blood cells of people dying from advanced malignant melanoma, a skin cancer for which there is no effective treatment.

Under another proposal, scientists hope to treat children suffering from a rare inherited disease known as adenosine deaminase deficiency, a defect of the immune system similar to the illness that afflicted the young Eliza who became known as the "bubble boy."

because of the device used to protect him from disease.

In melanoma, the white blood cells, called tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes, or TIL, normally attack the cancer, but not well enough to destroy the tumor. The gene to be inserted into the cells will command them to secrete a substance, called tumor necrosis factor, or TNF, that kills tumors by preventing them from developing a blood supply.

Physicians at the National Cancer Institute have learned to remove the TIL cells, grow billions of them in the laboratory and return the cells to the body to attack the cancer. About half the patients improve after treatment with massive amounts of TIL cells; some completely recover. But the rest get worse and die.

"There is a need to improve this form of therapy," said Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg, of the National Cancer Institute. "One way to improve it is to alter the TIL to improve their killing capacity."

"There is no more effective agent for tumor dissolution in mice than TNF," Dr. Rosenberg said. People, however, cannot tolerate injections of large quantities of TNF, so another way is needed to get high

concentrations of the hormone to the cancer cell. Genetically altering white blood cells to produce TNF inside the tumors should solve that problem and produce dramatic results, Dr. Rosenberg predicted.

Gene therapy has been approved to treat 10 children suffering from an inherited malfunction of their immune systems that leaves them susceptible to every passing germ. The best known case of this defect involved a boy known only as David who spent his life in a sterile plastic bubble in Houston to protect him from infections.

The disease is caused by the victim's cells being unable to make a key enzyme. Children with the disease now receive regular injections of the missing enzyme, but it does not always rebuild their immune system. In the gene therapy experiments, these children will have some of their white blood cells removed each month and given the gene to make the missing enzyme inside the blood cells.

Although the gene-repaired cells will produce the enzyme, treatment is not yet considered a cure since most of the white blood cells will die after a few weeks. Enough of them may persist long enough, however, to restore a normally functioning immune system.

Brown Brazil's Blond Star

Some Find the Flaxen Idol Xuxa a Symptom of Racism

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — When Rosane Collor, the wife of Brazil's president, wanted to collect food for children's nurseries in Rio, she turned to Xuxa.

Xuxa, a children's television host whose real name is Maria da Graça Meneghel, agreed to help. Turning the opening night of her latest movie into a benefit, she declared that the price of admission would be several pounds of nonperishable food. At the end of the gala here last month, weary volunteers declared that they collected 69 tons in aid.

Once bowled over by Carmen Miranda, Brazil is now entranced by Xuxa, a rosy-cheeked 27-year-old singer with flaxen hair and cobalt-blue eyes. Her performing routine: the Paquitas, seven girls with golden tresses.

In a land largely populated by people of African, Indian and Latin stock, however, some chafe at the idea that Brazil's idol looks as if she just stepped off a jet from Frankfurt. "You have a nation that is half brown or black, and the national symbol is blond," said Herbert de Souza, a Rio sociologist. "Our culture is profoundly racist."

A descendant of Italian, Polish and German immigrants, Xuxa (pronounced SHOO-shuh) has become the nation's most successful performing artist. At last count, her four records had sold 12 million copies. Her eight movies have done equally well, with the last one, "Princess Xuxa," selling a million tickets. Her comic book is now Brazil's best-selling one; 400,000 copies are printed daily.

Children (and their parents) are bombarded by more than 40 Xuxa-endorsed products, including shampoo, yogurt, meakers, sandals, bicycles, clothing, schoolbooks and lunch boxes.

Politicians court her. Last year, presidential candidates sought unsuccessfully to win her endorsement. José Sarney, the president at the time, presented her with a medal honoring her work against polio.

This year, with an eye to Xuxa's morning audience of tens of millions of children and adults, Health Minister Alencar Guerra visited the star at her home in Rio to win support for campaigns against drugs, smoking and meningitis.

Having conquered Portuguese-speaking Brazil, Xuxa is studying Spanish to extend her entertainment empire to the rest of Latin America. Recent appearances in Los Angeles, Miami, Mexico City and Vina del Mar, Chile, helped push sales for her record "Xuxa en Español" to more than 300,000 copies.

"When I go to an airport and am not mobbed by children," Xuxa said, "I get worried."

The blond image that Xuxa projects, however, runs counter to racial trends in the country. Last month, a survey of Brazil's racial composition indicated that "browns and blacks" made up 43 percent of the population of 144 million.

Demographers who studied the survey, which was prepared by the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics, forecast that by the turn of the century Brazil would return to its historic makeup of a black and brown majority. A century of European and Asian immigration, which ended in the 1960s, put blacks and browns in the minority.

Abdias do Nascimento, a leader in Brazil's United Black Movement, said: "It's very negative for children. It makes people despise themselves because they don't have the same model of beauty. You have little black girls who only want blond dolls."

Some say the Xuxa phenomenon is part of a preference for racial stereotypes often associated in this Third World nation with First World success.

The race survey found that Brazilians of Asian origin had the highest incomes of all racial groups in the nation. With the rise of the million-strong Japanese-Brazilian minority here, Asians have started appearing in positive roles in advertisements.

"Before, they only wanted Japanese for the roles of laundryman, cookie maker or Buddhist monk," said Luis Nobuki Morisawa, who recently opened Flash Book Models, an agency in São Paulo specializing in Asian models. "Today the face of an Oriental on TV is synonymous with competence, seriousness and the future."

Xuxa says her all-blond cast responds to the "children's choice."

"Children like Snow White, Cinderella, Barbie," she said. "When they see me close to them, it's as if the mythical person has become reality."

U.S. House Bars Funds for NATO Air Base in Italy

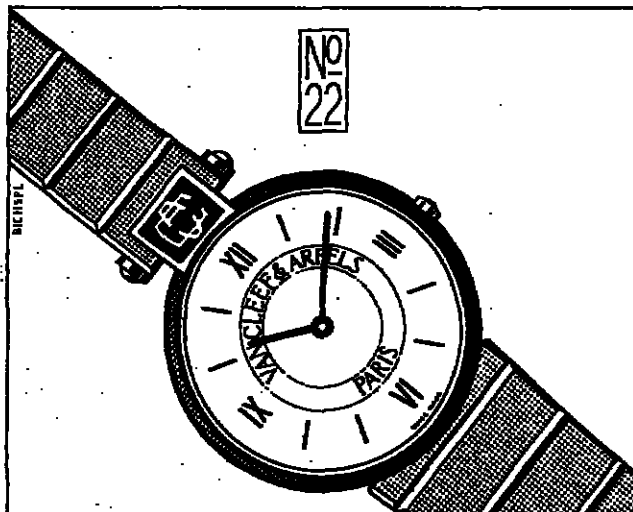
WASHINGTON — The House has dealt a blow to plans to build a NATO air base in Italy by voting to ban U.S. spending on the project for 14 months.

The action occurred during debate on an \$8.3 billion military construction funding bill that also makes deep cuts in spending in West Germany and elsewhere. It was approved by a vote of 312 to 62 and sent to the Senate.

The planned base at Crotone, in southern Italy, would house the U.S. 401st Tactical Fighter Wing, being transferred from Spain. Critics have questioned the need for the base after the dramatic changes in East-West relations.

The bill had denied any money for work on the Crotone base until Dec. 31. The House accepted a proposal by Representative Bill Alexander, Democrat of Arkansas, to extend the ban until the end of the 1991 fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1991.

Under an agreement with its allies, the United States was to spend up to \$260 million of the \$700 million cost of the base.



'la collection'
Van Cleef & Arpels
Paris

PARIS, GENEVE, MONTE CARLO, NEW YORK, BEVERLY HILLS, TOKYO, OSAKA, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, KUWAIT, MILANO, ROMA, MADRID, BRUXELLES, DEN HAAG, DUSSELDORF

Souter Office Termed Abortion 'Killing'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — David H. Souter, the Supreme Court nominee, returned to Capitol Hill on Tuesday for meetings with senators and again sidestepped questions about his views on abortion.

He was questioned as abortion advocates called "profoundly alarming" what they said was the latest glimpse of Judge Souter's possible views on abortion, in a 1976 brief issued by the New Hampshire attorney general's office, which he headed at the time.

"There's nothing I'd wish to say," Judge Souter replied when asked if he had any complaint about the intense news coverage on the issue. "That's not an endorsement," he added.

Judge Souter commented before he met with Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, one of the staunchest foes of abortion on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Copies of the brief were released by People for the American Way, one of the lobbying groups that has been researching Mr. Souter's record in an effort to determine his position on abortion. The group supports abortion.

The brief referred to abortion as "the killing of unborn children."

Richard V. Wiebusch, whose signature appeared on the 1976 brief as an assistant attorney general, said Tuesday that Judge Souter was not involved in the preparation of the case.

"I don't recall him looking at the language, talking to me about the argument or approving any line of argument," said Mr. Wiebusch, now a lawyer with a private practice in Manchester, New Hampshire.

In an earlier case, argued in 1972 when Judge Souter was the state's deputy attorney general, New Hampshire defended its strict anti-abortion law against a constitutional challenge by arguing, "The maintenance of an unborn child's right to birth is a compelling interest which outweighs any rights of a mother to an abortion except when necessary to preserve her life."

The U.S. Supreme Court legalized abortion in its 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade*.

"The Senate should ask Judge Souter to address himself" to the 1976 document, said Arthur Kropp, president of People for the

American Way. He said the language in the brief "suggests a clear sympathy for an anti-abortion viewpoint."

Kate Michelman of the National Abortion Rights Action League added, "Judge Souter's use of rhetoric commonly used by anti-choice extremists is profoundly alarming."

But Rebecca Hagelin of the anti-abortion Concerned Women for America said the language used in the brief "tells me absolutely nothing about how he is going to rule if given an opportunity to reassess *Roe v. Wade*."

"This is an attempt by the opposition to create a lot of hoopla," she said. "Everyone seems to be grasping at straws. As someone who is passionately pro-life, I'd love to know his views on this subject but it would be inappropriate to ask."

Douglas Johnson of the National Right to Life Committee called the brief a "very tenuous" link to Judge Souter's personal views. He said the judge was "likely to answer questions in generalities and refuse to discuss specific cases that will come before the court."

Abortion activists said such an-

swers should be deemed unacceptable.

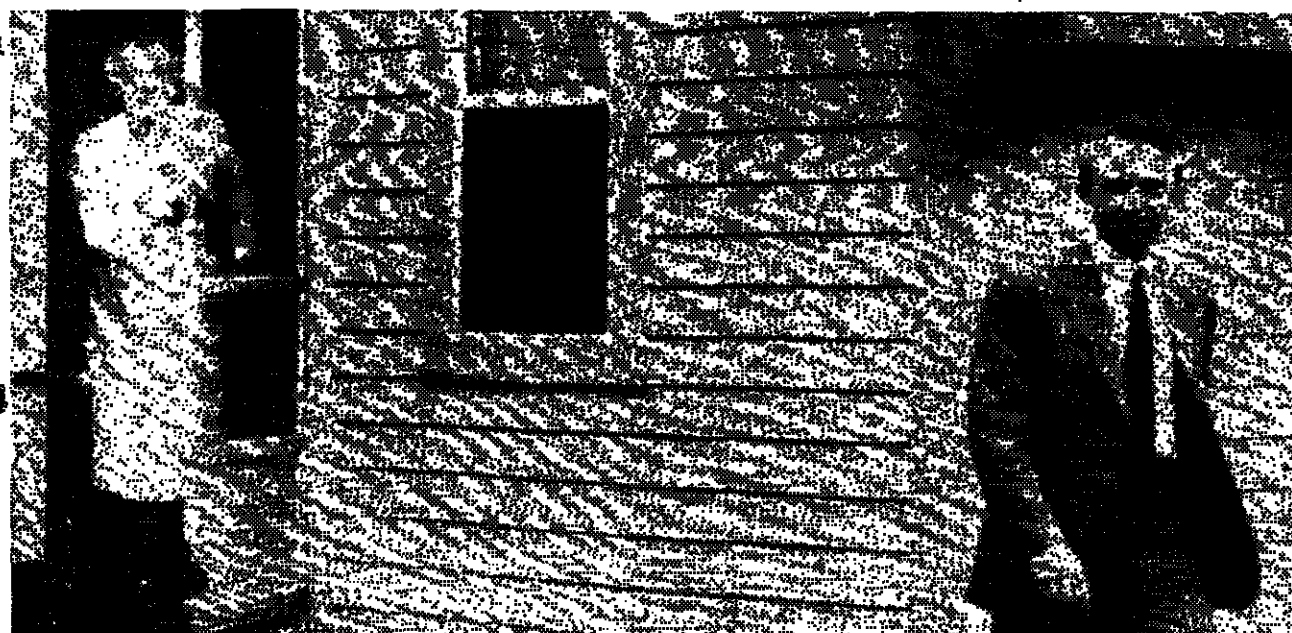
Alexis Glen, a White House official, said that Judge Souter would have no comment on any issue until he appeared before the Judiciary Committee for confirmation hearings.

The 1976 brief submitted to the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, on which Judge Souter now serves, argued that New Hampshire was under no obligation to spend Medicaid funds for abortions.

"Many thousands of New Hampshire residents find the use of tax revenues to finance the killing of unborn children morally repugnant," the brief contended.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1977 that states have no legal obligation to pay for nontherapeutic abortions sought by women on welfare. The court in 1980 upheld a ban on U.S. spending for most welfare abortions.

Anti-abortion groups expressed dismay last week when it was reported that Judge Souter served on the board of a New Hampshire hospital and attended a meeting when it voted to allow abortions at the facility. (AP, WP)



Mr. Souter, after visiting his mother, Helen, 82, in New Hampshire, returned to Washington and the political spotlight.

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For Soviet Force in Germany, Stronger 'Time to Go' Hints

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

NEURUPPIN, East Germany — Like Soviet military installations everywhere in this country, the Soviet Army base for the 12th Guards Tank Division and a fighter-bomber air regiment just outside this lake resort is surrounded by a whitewashed stone wall. It runs for miles through the scrub pines, marked at its central point by the huge black graffiti letters spelling out "Russien raus."

"Russians Out" will be an accomplished fact within four years after German unification, expected at the end of the year, but it hardly seems a welcome prospect for many of the 360,000 Soviet soldiers and their 200,000 dependents, most of whom have a far lower standard of living at home and no guaranteed housing there.

The conflict between East Germans impatient to be rid of the most visible remnant of 40 years of Soviet-imposed Communism, and Soviet soldiers trying to hang onto a piece of the Western good life as long as they can, is now increasingly open, and getting worse.

In West Germany, too, civilians complain about noise from low-flying U.S. and West German military planes, and there are conflicts between GIs and local residents.

But in the much narrower confines of East Germany, the cultural and economic gap between occupying soldiers and put-upon civilians is much wider and the irritation more intense.

Resentment between Soviet forces and the local population has also built up over the decades in other Eastern European countries.

In East Germany, green Soviet Army trucks and jeeps with their red and white Cyrillic markings clog the roads, and soldiers in khaki uniforms haggle with local merchants and black marketers over the price of everything from eggplants to electronic video recorders seem almost omnipresent.

In Neuruppin, angry townspeople stormed the airfield this summer and demanded an end to the flights. At the opposite end of Berlin in Wunsdorf, a resort town south of the capital where the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany has its headquarters, Mayor Hans-Dieter Linke forbade Soviet Army dependents to shop in local stores for a week after the West German mark was introduced as currency.

The Soviet soldiers and their dependents — perhaps 90,000 people in all at the sprawling Wunsdorf headquarters, the mayor believes — were sweeping the shelves of the town bare, leaving little for its 3,000 residents and the few thousand East German campers and vacationers at the height of the summer season.

"A year ago, I would have been taken to secret police headquarters in a minute," said Mr. Linke, a Communist Party member until late last year. This time nothing happened, and meanwhile the Soviet commissaries seem to have recovered and are selling the basic necessities on base again.

In Neuruppin, Soviet officers, who live with their dependents in badly maintained concrete stucco buildings built for the Wehrmacht before World War II, have put their best foot forward and braved the ire of the local population in open-house meetings at their officers' club, where the feature film attraction the other day was "Rambo."

Major Oleg Bukharov told a gathering of 125 East Germans this month that the airplane noise would be gone when the troops left.

The tank division will be gone by the end of this year," said another infantry major who gave only his first name, Vasili. "The planes are there to support the tankers, so I don't know why they'd stay much longer."

Vasili and his friend, another major named Volodya, said the flight exercises began at 4 or 5 A.M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and often continued until 2 A.M. "We can't cut back until there's more trust between your country and ours," Volodya said. Both men said they enjoyed life in East Germany.

especially now that they were getting 1,000 marks, about \$625, a month in West German currency.

"At home the shelves are empty," Volodya said. "Here we can buy televisions, all the food we want, and have something to start life home with."

Vasili, who said he had been stationed in Neuruppin for a year, was not looking forward to going home. "I have no apartment anywhere," he said. "I've always been in the army."

West Germany is paying about \$775 million in its marks this year to defray the costs of stationing Soviet troops in East Germany, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl said this month that Germany would help build tens of thousands of housing units in the Soviet Union to ease their return home.

"Look at the way they live," said a retired East German factory worker whose house is not far from the small Soviet military cemetery, honoring Red Army soldiers who died in 1945, across the street from the officers' club. He was in Neuruppin when they marched in.

"A lot of them must have died from acute alcohol poisoning, the way they were drinking," he said. "On the other hand, we owe them our deliverance from the Nazis, so I don't want to be unfairly critical."

Taxi drivers in Potsdam tell Western passengers, ironically, "The Soviet soldiers are of course dearly beloved by the local population."

The people had to swear professions of such love on national holidays for 40 years and now will sometimes concede only that the Soviet soldiers are so poor as to deserve pity.

But in Wunsdorf, the narrow road down to the one local supermarket, now full of Western goods, also bears a spray-painted sign of the times: "Russian civilians home," in German, with the last word repeated in Russian "domoi" — just in case anybody did not get the message.

"We had a special meeting of the town council on the 14th of June, and met the Soviet commandant on the 15th," Mayor Linke said. "He said he would pass on our complaints. We sent a letter to our government on the 25th, and got a receipt, nothing more, three weeks later."

So, he said, he took matters into his own hands. "I forbade them to shop here from June 26 to 29," the mayor said. "They were apparently having difficulty with their own supplies, before the currency reform here July 1, and had closed their commissaries on the base. We don't really know what goes on in there, but the Russian housewives were coming out to buy everything in our stores, and our shoppers had to stand in line for hours."

Just up the cobblestone street from his little office, Soviet soldiers, in uniform and in civilian clothes, cluster around a knot of station wagons and rented trucks offering television sets at 1,500 marks, nearly \$1,000, video recorders, and fresh produce (at \$3 for a single eggplant).

The people selling the electronic goods speak Russian and say they come "from Russia."

"Many of them are émigrés who live in West Berlin," Mr. Linke said. "They are buying that stuff out here apparently because the commissaries inside don't have the hard currency yet to buy such things for sale on base."

"Their freight warehouse near the station is filled with Western goods under seal because they haven't been able to pay for the deliveries."

It was the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan that brought trouble to Wunsdorf, the mayor said. "The dependents came flooding in in 1989, after the troops pulled out," he said, but he seldom hears Soviet soldiers saying anything good about President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

And of course it is the well-known Gorbachev brand. "When he banned vodka on the base, there was hell to pay," Mr. Linke said. Now German merchants sell a West German brand to the Soviet soldiers outside the railroad station.

THREAT: 'War' Is Vowed

(Continued from page 1)

sion, joined Ulrike Meinhof, who broke Mr. Reader out of prison two years later, to form a group that terrorized West Germany for most of a decade. Their followers formed the Red Army Faction.

The letter said the group intended to step up its "armed action" in order to "get this stalled situation going again."

Since the German states agreed to reunite, East Germany has revealed that its former Communist government sheltered eight members of the Red Army Faction, providing them with new names, housing and protection from prosecution.

In recent weeks, the eight terrorists suspects were arrested and sent to West Germany for prosecution.

The West German Interior Ministry predicted earlier this month that the Red Army Faction would undertake new terrorist acts in an attempt to prove its continuing viability as a threat to the stability of German society.

The group's letter said that after starting two world wars this century, "the third attack by German capital on the peoples of Europe will not be made by military means, but by means of economics and politics."

It added, "This time there will not be millions of deaths and destroyed villages, but millions of degraded and suppressed people."

New Obstacle Put in Path Of Unity of the Germans

BONN — Moscow has put a twist in the path toward German unity by insisting that the future all-German parliament ratify an agreement with the World War II Allies before a return to full sovereignty, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

The Soviet demand, which the diplomats said was supported by the other three World War II Allies — the United States, Britain and France — could mean that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's dream of full German sovereignty at unification on Dec. 2 may not be fulfilled.

It could take several weeks before the new parliament, due to be elected on Dec. 2 just after the two Germanys unite, can meet and rush through an agreement on Allied rights.

The four Allies still have a final say over issues of sovereignty such as Germany's borders, its military status and the affairs of Berlin. They are working at monthly Two-plus-Four talks with the two Germanys to draw up guidelines by November on full sovereignty for the new state.

Mr. Kohl and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev had appeared to clear the way to unity on July 16 when they announced Germany would get "its full and unrestricted sovereignty at the moment of unification."

"We will combat this development with all our strength because it is our task in the international class war not to let them succeed with these plans."

The letter called on other "revolutionary forces" to win back ground lost to the political establishment in the 1980s and promised "a long struggle."

West Germany and "the whole West European bloc has been made into an unrestricted supremacy by the swift development of the past months and the annexation" of East Germany, the letter said.

It also vowed to support leftist terrorists in Spain and called for the "new building of a strong revolutionary movement" across Western Europe.

According to a spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office in Bonn, Hans-Jürgen Förster, the Red Army Faction letter was similar to one sent to news organizations in November. That message took responsibility for the car bomb that killed Alfred Herrhausen, chairman of Deutsche Bank, the largest bank in West Germany.

The Red Army Faction letter said the device that exploded Friday in Bonn — a 55-pound (about 25-kilogram) bomb — touched off when a car blocked a light beam across a highway exit ramp — was meant to kill Mr. Neuse.



Looters in Port-of-Spain bolting with cloth after converging on a warehouse. Such attacks have occurred virtually without interruption since the coup attempt began.

Trinidad Radicals Ride Caribbean's Islamic Tide

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Caribbean scholars and experts on Islam in the West Indies say the Muslim group that has staged a coup attempt in Trinidad is one of many religious movements that have emerged in the region in recent years, challenging governments and established religious organizations.

Since their conversion to Islam in the 1970s, a time of rising black nationalism in the Caribbean, the leaders of Jamaat al-Muslimin, or Society of Muslims, have remained distant from the mainstream Muslims of Trinidad while winning converts from Christian churches, experts say.

Those Muslims are primarily ethnic East Indians, descendants of indentured laborers brought in the 19th century from India and what is now Pakistan to work in the sugarcane fields.

East Indian Muslims make up from 7 percent to 10 percent of Trinidad's 1.2 million people.

Descendants of African slaves make up the largest single group. It is predominantly

Christian and has been the focus of proselytizing by the Society of Muslims.

Experts say the growth of such Muslim groups in the Caribbean has been encouraged by donations of printing presses and money from Middle Eastern nations.

The donations, which began in the 1970s, went to those who proselytized for Islam. The recruitment efforts have been fueled by the deepening poverty in Trinidad after the collapse of the country's oil boom in the early 1980s.

According to Ken I. Boodhoo, a Trinidad-born professor of international relations at Florida International University in Miami, there has been a gradual "movement away" from Christianity, "which is still identified with the colonizer."

"This movement has been able to twin black consciousness with Islam," Mr. Boodhoo said. "This has allowed it to get support from Shantytowns and John-John." He was referring to two neighborhoods of Port-of-Spain, the capital and the scene of the worst fighting during the coup attempt.

Mr. Boodhoo and others said Muslim groups in Guyana and Suriname, the other

Caribbean nations with significant East Indian Muslim populations, had had success in proselytizing. In other islands, Rastafarianism and other creeds have flourished, filling the void left by the diminished pull of traditional Christian churches.

There are smaller numbers of black converts to Islam in Grenada, Jamaica and Barbados.

The leader of the Society of Muslims, a former Trinidad policeman named Yasin Abu Bakr, converted to Islam in Canada in the early 1970s while studying engineering.

Mr. Abu Bakr returned to Trinidad in 1984, acquaintances say, and began preaching Islam to blacks. He eventually took charge of the society, which is thought to have 300 to 500 members.

"The movement of Abu Bakr has an activist tradition," said Haroon Salam, a Trinidadian who leads a congregation in Toronto, and who knew Mr. Abu Bakr at the time of his conversion. "Whereas the East Indians have been more sedate, he has openly challenged the system."

Although Mr. Abu Bakr's group practices

conventional Islam, experts say its aggressive style has kept it from the mainstream.

After assuming the leadership, Mr. Abu Bakr mobilized his followers to take over a parcel of land that had been donated by the government a decade earlier to an East Indian Islamic group.

The government has challenged the society's occupation of the land and is seeking its departure.

Other disputes with authorities have centered on shipments of medicines that the society sought to distribute on a charitable basis. Trinidad, suspecting that the shipments were a cover for arms or contraband from Libya, withheld permission to distribute the drugs.

But numerous government raids have turned up little more than a few small arms.

A past president of the Association of West Indian Muslims in Miami said: "Over the years, the Libyans have given a lot of money to Islamic organizations in the Caribbean, mainstream and otherwise. They have been building medical clinics and schools, and it is fairly certain they are involved here, too."

Doe's Forces Retake Parts of Downtown Monrovia

MONROVIA — Troops loyal to President Samuel K. Doe launched a violent counterattack Tuesday, recapturing large parts of downtown Monrovia from rebel forces.

Some 500 government troops emerged from the Barclay Training Center to take the scattered rebel troops by surprise and recover several blocks in the downtown area, witnesses said.

Mr. Doe's troops, most of them members of his Krahn tribe, advanced behind their remaining tank toward the two strategic bridges leading to Bushrod Island.

In seasaw battles with rebels led by Prince Yormie Johnson, the government forces recaptured the Finance and Defense ministries and fought their way through the city's main shopping district.

He blamed rebels posing as government troops. "I do not want to believe that the

armed forces of Liberia would walk into a church and kill innocent people," he said.

The government counterattack led to heavy fighting in the embassy district of Mamba Point, which the rebels took on Monday.

Overall control of the area remained unclear, as did the location of the front line in the fighting.

The counterattack interrupted the pincer advances of two rival rebel groups that had been closing in on Mr. Doe, who is holed up in his heavily fortified seaside executive mansion.

In Washington, a senior State Department official said the United States was consulting other members of the UN Security Council to arrange a meeting on Liberia, which it hoped would "involve the

United Nations in trying to arrange a cease-fire."

Earlier Tuesday, the British Foreign Office said in London that rebels had captured Mamba Point.

A spokesman said the Foreign Office had been in telephone contact with the British Embassy in the district, which encompasses several foreign missions. He said embassy staff were safe.

Mr. Johnson's forces had earlier advanced from Bushrod Island across the Mesurado River, toward Mamba Point.

Two shots were fired into the backyard of the French Embassy, but there were no injuries.

On the other side of the city, rebel troops loyal to Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, launched a fresh attack on a government-held

radio station in eastern suburb of Paynesville.

They were beaten back by a hail of gunfire.

A high-rise building in central Monrovia, believed to be a rebel observation point, was set on fire with a salvo from a government multiple rocket launcher, witnesses said.

The streets of downtown Monrovia, filled for several days with civilians searching for food, were suddenly empty.

All shops, offices and ministries remained closed.

Most of the city has been without food, water or electricity for almost a week.

Still inaccessible to reporters was the Lutheran church in which the 600 civilians were slain.

COUP: Prime Minister Is Released DEAL: Computer Makers Grow Dependent on Japan

(Continued from page 1)

since the crisis began, and the Caribbean News Agency reported that 22 persons had been killed.

Before Mr. Smart's announcement, there was a series of reports about a possible deal between the government and the Muslim radicals. Mr. Abu Bakr said Mr. Robinson had agreed to step down and that elections for a new government would be held within 90 days.

Mr. Robinson announced the same deal Monday night during a telephone call to journalists from inside Parliament. He also said he had agreed to grant his captors amnesty and denied being coerced.

Other government officials denied any such agreement's being struck. Mr. Robinson and the others were seized Friday by extremists who accused him of corruption and demanded that he resign. The prime minister was wounded and nine persons were killed in the takeover.

Selwyn Richardson, the minister for justice and national security, spoke by telephone from inside Parliament on Tuesday. He also said the government had granted amnesty to Mr. Abu Bakr and his followers, and that the agreement was contingent "upon the safe return of all members of Parliament" held hostage.

But the program manager of state-run television said that no formal deal had been signed, and he doubted an agreement had been reached.

There were 25 hostages inside the TV headquarters; most were employees of the station. The other hostages were at the Parliament building nearby. Mr. Abu Bakr's followers took over both buildings Friday.

Under the agreement reported by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Abu Bakr, the deputy prime minister, Winston Dookeran, a widely respected moderate, would take over from Mr. Robinson until elections. An interim government would be a coalition of representatives of all major political parties, along with Mr. Abu Bakr's group.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

(Continued from page 1)

distry experts argue, will ultimately work to Japan's advantage.

These experts say that only Tokyo's biggest electronics companies, Hitachi Ltd. and NEC Corp., for example, have the huge amounts of money needed to meet quickly rising research and development costs.

These costs are rapidly pricing even medium-sized companies out of the market.

And no longer can a computer maker remain competitive without the high-volume, low-cost components needed to produce competitive hardware.

"U.S. and European information technology companies face a stark choice: Cooperate or become vassals of their Japanese competitors," Charles H. Ferguson, a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, concluded in an article in the most recent issue of the Harvard Business Review.

By the end of the decade, warns Mr. Ferguson, a sharp critic of the Western tendency to rely on small entrepreneurial companies, "Japan could dominate world hardware markets" even if the United States continues to "define the state of the art in computer science, systems architectures, innovative design, networking, software and digital communications."

The move to No. 2 is clearly important to Fujitsu's executives, and the ICL deal could crown the career of Takuma Yamamoto, the

In April, a report by the U.S. Department of Commerce reached a similar conclusion.

Japan is not the only country that understands the workings of the technology food chain, where chip supplies could determine the fate of the computer makers that need them to survive.

Those who take issue with the doomsday scenarios point out that companies like IBM and, to a lesser degree, Siemens AG of West Germany, rival the Japanese in breadth and manufacturing ability.

And even the Japanese, despite a growing confidence — some say arrogance — about their technological capability, usually agree that they lack the software and marketing skills needed to become global purveyors of computers.

This is far different from the case of stereos, television sets and memory chips.

It is hardly surprising that Fujitsu would make the most aggressive effort.

With ICL in hand, it would displace Digital Equipment Corp. as the world's second-largest computer maker, though it would still be only a sixth as large as its American nemesis, IBM.

The move to No. 2 is clearly important to Fujitsu's executives, and the ICL deal could crown the career of Takuma Yamamoto, the

former fighter pilot who is Fujitsu's chairman and is widely assumed to be the strategist behind the deal.

If Mr. Yamamoto is successful, Fujitsu will command 22 percent of the mainframe computer market in Britain, once ICL's sales are combined with those of Amdehl Corp., the American computer maker in which Fujitsu holds a major stake.

Most important, the deal would give Fujitsu what all of its competitors most covet and what Europe has spent much of the decade trying to prevent: access not only to the European Community market after 1992, but also to the struggling "Europe only" research programs that were originally intended to counter Japan.

"The truth is that Britain, like many countries, is falling back on its ability to fund new development work," said Mike Jeremy, the computer analyst at Baring Securities here. "So where do you turn? The Japanese are prepared to pour capital into these companies, and they have a proven record of actually transferring technology."

What ICL can now provide to Fujitsu is something that has eluded the Japanese computer makers: access to the government installations, banks and industrial sites that use large computers and tend to favor national brands.

Iraq Presses Kuwait as Talks Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JEDDAH — Iraq and Kuwait began talks here Tuesday as Baghdad warned that it wanted no stalling on its demands in their quarrel over oil and land.

In a blunt warning published in its official press, Iraq said it expected the talks here to end with its smaller neighbor paying Baghdad billions of dollars for "stolen oil" as well as accepting more negotiations later about disputed territory.

Baghdad spelled out its uncompromising stand only hours before

senior Iraqi and Kuwaiti officials held their first meeting.

The Kuwaiti News Agency said Kuwait's crown prince and prime minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Jaber al-Sabah, and Iraqi Prime Minister, Saddam Hussein, met after talking with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi monarch, who played an important role in bringing the negotiators to this Red Sea port, wished the envoys success, the Saudi press agency reported.

Iraq's latest demand for Ku-

wait's virtual capitulation is backed by the deployment of thousands of troops on their joint border. On Tuesday, the Washington Post put their total at 100,000.

Kuwait's armed forces total about 20,000 men.

Rejecting the usual diplomacy, the Iraqi government daily, Al-Jumhuriya, said: "Iraq attends the Jeddah meeting to regain its rights and not to hear new talk about 'fraternity' and 'solidarity,' which yields nothing."

(Reuters, WP, UPI)

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Asia-Pacific Forum Wants '3 Chinas' in Its Ranks

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE—Twelve Asian and Pacific nations, taking a major step to strengthen regional cooperation and compete for investment with Europe, ended two days of talks on Tuesday by agreeing to open negotiations to bring China, Taiwan and Hong Kong into their trade ranks.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum also announced steps to liberalize trade in the next few months before the Uruguay Round of global trade talks ends in December.

In addition, the ministers instructed officials to explore prospects for trade liberalization within the Asia Pacific region, so long as it was not to the detriment of other countries. China, Hong Kong and Taiwan all want to join APEC, officials said, adding that they were confident that a formula could be found to bring the so-called Three Chinas into the group. Such a development would open the way for other nations with strong or increasing economic ties to Asia and the Pacific to join.

In Beijing, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Tuesday that China wanted to join the trade group but would accept membership by Taiwan and Hong Kong only as nonvoting entities.

Mr. Qian said China must be admitted as the only member representing the Chinese people.

Without China's participation, APEC

would not be complete," he said. "China has a desire to join APEC as a sovereign state." But the APEC ministers said consultations should be held with China, Taiwan and Hong Kong to reach mutually acceptable arrangements "for all three to participate in APEC at the same time, either at the Seoul meeting or as soon as possible thereafter."

Garth Evans, the Australian minister for foreign affairs and trade, said that although there were difficulties, he was "reasonably confident" that China, Taiwan and Hong Kong could be persuaded to put aside political and ideological differences and join APEC.

Officials said South Korea, the host of the next ministerial meeting, and Singapore and Australia, the past hosts, would consult the three candidates and develop an acceptable formula to bring them into APEC.

Officials said APEC would try to bypass conflicting claims to sovereignty and political control by inviting China, Taiwan and Hong Kong to join the group as "economies."

APEC, which includes the United States and Japan, accounts for one-third of world trade and about half its production.

The 25 ministers and cabinet-level officials taking part in the meeting said they would conduct an "urgent review" of their negotiating positions in the near-deadlocked Uruguay Round to encourage a breakthrough in the talks, which are set to resume Aug. 27.

The negotiations to liberalize trade were begun in 1988 under the auspices of GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. They cover trade in agriculture, textiles, services, investment and intellectual property as well as manufactured goods.

Delegates in Singapore said the decisions made by APEC, which was formed in Canberra in November, showed that it was now firmly established and had the potential to become a leading force in shaping the world economy.

"It is clear that a will to cooperate in economic and other issues exists in the Asia-Pacific region," said Joe Clark, the Canadian foreign minister.

Officials said the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Mongolia, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Papua New Guinea had also expressed interest in joining the group.

But Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore's minister for trade and industry, who was chairman of the meeting, said consideration of those requests would be deferred until China, Taiwan and Hong Kong had joined.

APEC comprises the United States, Japan, Canada, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the six countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations. The ASEAN nations are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei.

In a joint statement, the APEC ministers said they hoped that creation of a single European market after 1992 would "lead to emergence of an outward-looking dynamic

economy and not a more restrictive trading bloc."

In discussion Monday, Choi Ho Joong, the South Korean minister of foreign affairs, said that by strengthening commitment to liberal trade, APEC could help dislodge the European Community from its inward.

Several ministers said they were concerned that the demands of economic reconstruction in Eastern Europe would strain global capital resources and reduce the pool of investment for Asia and the Pacific unless the region made itself more economically dynamic and attractive.

In their statement Tuesday, the APEC ministers said that developing economies in the Asia-Pacific area would "need to compete actively for scarce resources by following more market-oriented policies."

Mr. Choi said that although a South Korean proposal to promote dialogue between the European Community and APEC had not been endorsed in Singapore, it was likely to be reconsidered at the next ministerial meeting in Seoul in October 1991.

Taro Nakayama, the Japanese foreign minister, said that in various regions of the world there were "active movements toward regional cooperation and economic integration along with democratic reform and introduction of a market economy."

It was imperative, he added, that "we avoid a situation in which such movements would lead to the formation of closed regional blocks."

Seoul Signs Arms Pacts With Paris

Some Small Cracks in the Korean 'Wall'

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

SEOUL—When the Berlin Wall fell last year, South Koreans had their eyes on Europe but their minds on their own border of barbed wire, mines and tank traps, and they glumly concluded that it could never happen in their own country. But now, no one is quite so sure.

For much of July, the bitterly divided governments of North Korea and South Korea bluffed and argued their way toward a brief opening of the border at Panmunjom, where 40 years ago this summer the Korean War was raging.

They recently agreed to bring their prime ministers together, first in Seoul and then in Pyongyang, for the highest-ranking talks between the two nations since 1948.

And although there is plenty of evidence that it may all come to naught, there is a new mood in Seoul—a cautious hope that the grim demilitarized zone 90 minutes to the north of this city's skyscrapers and food markets will gradually be breached.

"You can tell a difference from even a few months ago," said Lee Hong Koo, the foreign policy adviser to President Roh Tae Woo and the chief strategist of the South's negotiations. "Now people are allowing themselves a very much guarded optimism."

"No one expects quick change, nothing like Germany," he said, but "everyone can see that something is happening in the North."

Exactly what is happening within the cloistered and isolated government of Kim Il Sung remains a mystery, but there is no shortage of speculation.

A popular theory, often espoused by Roh supporters, is that Mr. Kim was given little notice by his Soviet allies before Mikhail S. Gorbachev met the South Korean president in San Francisco in June.

After a brief outburst in which he accused the South of "fawning on big powers," the theory goes, North Korea's leadership decided that it had no choice but to open channels of communication with the South—with which it has no

telephone, mail or air links—and to pave the way for trade with the West.

Others speculate that Mr. Kim, under pressure from the Soviet Union and perhaps from China, is simply feigning a more flexible approach, hoping that the appearance of openness will help forestall the real thing.

Both sides have made it clear that they do not want to be faulted if the efforts at conclusion

There is a new mood in Seoul—a cautious hope that the grim demilitarized zone 90 minutes to the north of the city's skyscrapers and food markets will gradually be breached.

fail. So, for the last few weeks, each has been trying to outdo the other with carefully formulated proposals to open their borders.

The first move was made by the North, which announced on July 5 that it would open the northern sector of its armistice village at Panmunjom on Aug. 15, the anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule 45 years ago.

The offer was less than it seemed. Panmunjom's northern sector is small and fenced in; visitors from the South would hardly be able to search for relatives and old friends.

And it seemed bound to be rejected by the South, which was worried that crowding tens of thousands of people into the Panmunjom area would invite violence.

Nonetheless, the proposal caught Seoul by surprise.

So Mr. Roh responded with an offer of his own—to open the South's border for five days

starting Aug. 14, allowing North Koreans "to freely visit any place in the South and meet anyone whom they want to meet." He even offered to furnish room and board.

North Korea has denounced offer as a ploy, noting that under South Korean law it would be illegal for most South Koreans to get in touch with citizens in the North.

Talks about the Aug. 15 rally did not take place last week as scheduled, because of a last-minute dispute about where they would be held.

But while skimming, the two sides reached the agreement about the prime ministers' meetings—Sept. 4 to 7 in Seoul and Oct. 16 to 19 in Pyongyang—where they plan to discuss disarmament.

Ultimately, the South says, it wants to build "a commonwealth," one society with two systems.

Mr. Roh's advisers say they are reluctant to push too hard, especially because they do not want to help the cause of North Korean hard-liners who will be struggling for power when Mr. Kim, who is 78, dies.

In the meantime, South Koreans say they will wait for the chance to walk into the North.

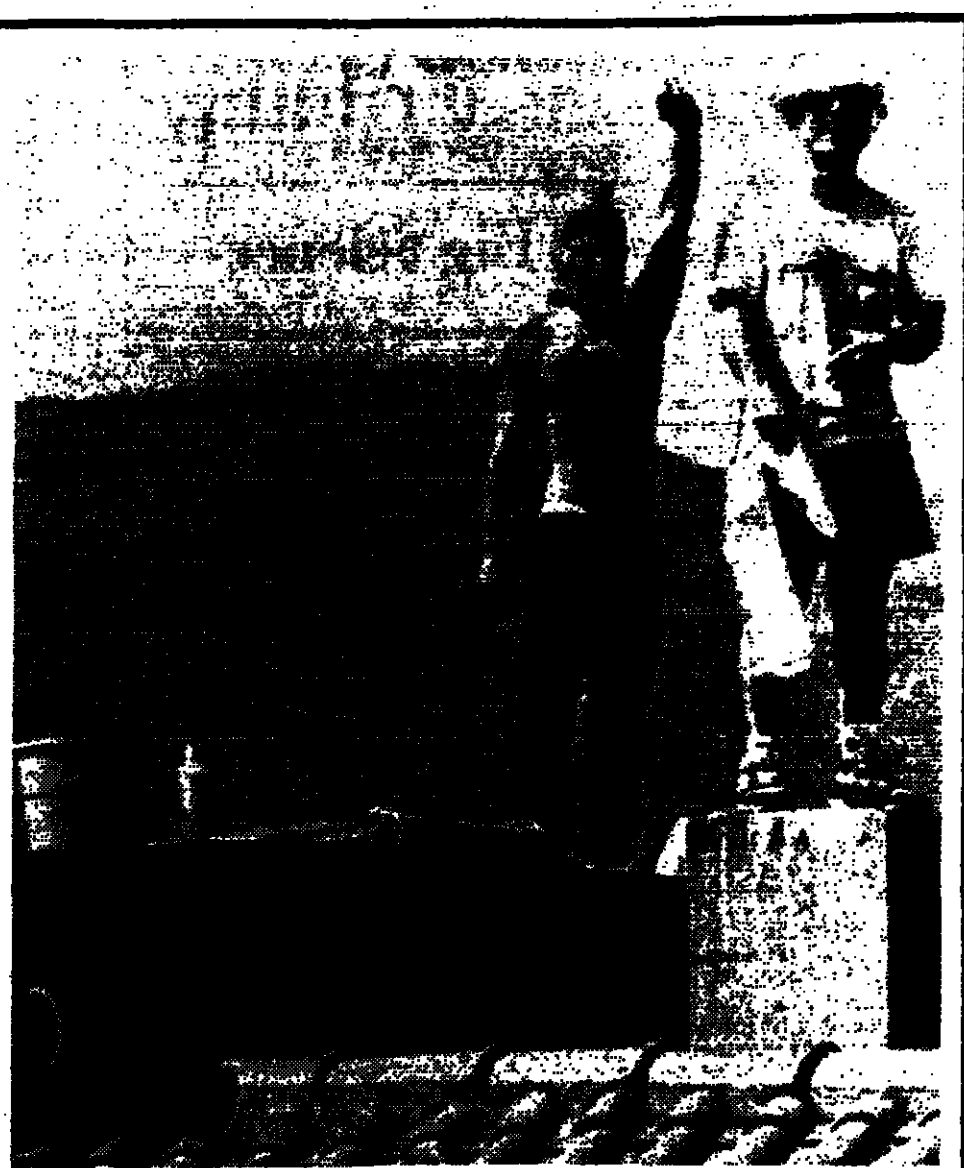
"We have to remember that these conditions are different from Germany, very different," said a Seoul business executive in an office tower just across from Namdangnam Gate, where soldiers' bodies were stacked up 40 years ago. "This might take until the year 2000."

Maneuvers Canceled

South Korea will cancel an annual military exercise to avoid offending North Korea prior to a meeting of the two prime ministers, Korean government officials say in Seoul.

The six-day exercise, scheduled for late August, "will not take place to help create an atmosphere of improved ties between South and North Korea," a senior official said.

South Korea has staged maneuvers involving troops, police and civil defense forces annually since the early 1970s.



CORSICA PRISON UNREST — Inmates in Bastia protesting France's decision to free a pro-Israel assassin and to press their demands for speedier trials. Prisoners in Ajaccio, the island's capital, also forced their way to the roof. A best wave helped touch off incidents in 15 prisons.

VALLEY: Where Computer Dreams Still Come True

(Continued from page 1)

Bank. "It's part of the valley fever,

if you will." Almost without exception, the offerings have been greeted by an investor stampede that has helped push their stocks well above their initial offering price.

Xilinx, a maker of specialized computer chips that went public in June, wanted to sell 2.5 million shares. Its underwriters had orders for 38 million. VeriFone, which provides retailers a system to electronically verify credit cards, expected to sell its shares for \$14 at most. The March offering was made instead at \$16 and the stock opened at \$19.50.

For the most part, the shares not only go up quickly, they keep going up. Last week, a maker of surgical lasers, went public last fall at \$9 and closed Friday at \$25.50.

Measured by their impact on the national economy, these companies merit little more than a tip, since most have but a few hundred employees and their sales are in the tens of millions of dollars. But their value as a confidence builder is enormous. What economists may not be able to measure, entrepre-

neurs and investors here can feel.

Granted, not everybody is ready to declare these rosy times, particularly when compared against Silicon Valley's headier early days. By some measures, they have reason to be concerned. Commitments by venture capitalists, the premier financiers behind start-ups, seem to be slackening.

A survey by the San Jose Mercury News found venture capital funding declined from a peak of \$264 million in the first quarter of 1989 to \$130 million in the first three months of this year.

Some people are questioning whether the lull represents an underlying shift away from the risk-taking mentality toward a more sedate environment. Upside, a sassy monthly magazine, summed up the sentiment with a recent cover story that declared: "The valley is becoming increasingly conformist, intolerant of deviances from 'correct' behaviors and ideologies and appallingly self-righteous."

Such an assessment may merely be a misreading of what is a new entrepreneurial flavor in Silicon Valley. The young firms here are as bold and exciting as their predecessors,

but they take a different form to meet a more seasoned climate.

For one thing, few start-ups today aim to carve out major new markets, as did Apple Computer Inc. with the personal computer or Intel Corp. with the microprocessor. Instead, many of the new firms are filling in the blanks in technology—leveraging off the electronics revolution born here to make already invented products better, faster, cheaper.

Dorning the valley, for example, are firms like Cisco, Ultra Network Technologies and publicly traded Synopsys, all contriving new ways to speed data more efficiently from one place to another.

Other companies are discovering niches to fill as a software operating system known as Unix gains popularity. Network Computing Devices, for example, sells so-called X terminals that can handle sophisticated graphics and communications that are needed when several Unix computers are linked together. NCD, one of the hottest private companies in the valley, expects revenue of \$30 million this year, its second year of shipments.

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Big Flaws in Big Science

Washington has staked a lot of money on big-science programs like the Freedom Space Station, the superconducting supercollider and the Human Genome Project. These mighty ventures are cast in the mold of such past triumphs as the Manhattan Project to develop atomic weapons or Project Apollo to land men on the moon. But they are just as likely to be colossal failures.

Big science has three serious flaws. One is its time scale. Big-science projects often take many years to reach fruition, so long that new technologies may emerge by which the same goal can be reached sooner and more cheaply.

The \$1.5 billion Hubble space telescope was conceived at a time when there seemed no way to escape the distorting veil of Earth's atmosphere except by placing a telescope in orbit above it. But astronomers have since invented adaptive optics, a technique that measures the atmospheric turbulence above a telescope and continuously deforms its mirror to compensate. Adaptive optics is proving so clever at taking the twinkling out of starlight that a new European instrument, the Very Large Telescope, will have a resolving power nearly as good as the Hubble's was designed to be, assuming its mirrors had been ground correctly.

Future ground-based telescopes may be even better than the Hubble. Similarly, the \$3 billion Human Genome Project, intended to decode the genetic instruction set of the human cell, has been sold to the U.S. Congress on the grounds that it will accelerate the search for genetic defects that underlie human disease. But even without the grand genetic map that is promised, ingenious researchers have been able to fish out genes of interest. Research groups recently located the genes for two interesting conditions, neurofibromatosis and maleness. It seems that only a tiny fraction of the genome is biologically active, and the rest is accumulated genetic

junk; if so, the genome project may risk studying mostly junk while individual researchers race to the interesting parts. Still, that is probably a chance worth taking.

The second occupational hazard of big science is big failure. When everything depends on a giant device, a single glitch can mean total ruin.

A huge atom-smasher being built on Long Island had to be abandoned in 1983 because a \$200 million hole in the ground, when physicists failed to design a suitable magnet on time. The superconducting supercollider being built in Wabash, Texas, also seems to have magnet problems, which are the reason for last week's jump in its cost from \$8 billion to \$8.6 billion.

The Hubble telescope offers the most blinding example of giant failure: Its mirror was ground to the wrong shape, making it unable to focus clearly.

Like the telescope, the space station is a complex piece of machinery, hard to test thoroughly on the ground. But even before the first pylon is in orbit, studies suggest that the station may start to fall apart faster than astronauts can maintain it.

The third and most pernicious flaw in big science is the hardest to detect. It is the insidious squeezing out of little science.

The scientists who push big projects assure colleagues that this is "extra money" that the government would otherwise waste on B-2 bombers. But Washington has now committed itself to spend at least \$60 billion on big science in this decade. Given science's already large share of the discretionary part of the budget, the \$60 billion hogged by big science will surely mean less for little science.

America's present clutch of big-science projects contains some good ideas and some less good. Perhaps it is time for a comparative review, so that the least promising big projects can be culled before they smother little science.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Color Bar on the Course

As one of the biggest golfing events of the year, the PGA Championship gets considerable attention, including heavy television coverage. But, as in most major golf tournaments, one topic is regularly swept under the carpet: the matter of race, which, if it is spoken of at all, is discussed in the hushed tones of a television announcer describing a crucial putt. The fact is, though, that many American country clubs that play host to major tournaments are bastions of racial and ethnic discrimination.

Last month, William Bell, a member of the city council in Birmingham, Alabama, brought an end to this long and grating silence by objecting to the city's purchase of a \$150,000 in the program for this year's PGA Championship, which is to be held at the all-white Shoal Creek Country Club near Birmingham. The complaint led to a news interview in which Shoal Creek's founder, Hall Thompson, was quoted as saying that the club would not be pressured into accepting black members. That led in turn to a local flap, protests and an apology by Mr. Thompson, who said the club would cease to exclude blacks.

More important, it drew the attention of corporate television sponsors, Toyota, IBM, Anheuser-Busch and American

Honda Motor Company withdrew their commercials from the tournament. Birmingham's Richard Arrington, the first black mayor of a city with a troubled racial history, has sought to calm the storm, noting that country clubs "all over the country practice discrimination."

In that he is right. Earlier this year a black executive at Equitable Financial Companies told a House committee of his attempts to find a club where he could play golf near his home in Connecticut. He was turned down by 74 of them. The Professional Golfers Association now says it will consider racial discrimination by a country club in deciding whether to schedule a tournament there. But the next four PGA Championship sites have already been scheduled, and three of the clubs — one near Philadelphia, the others in Indiana and Oklahoma — have no black members, according to the Los Angeles Times.

We suspect that that situation will change, especially if more corporate sponsors indicate their distaste for this sort of thing. The prospect of losing out on a big tournament could do a lot to convey the message that while discrimination may be legal it isn't respectable at all.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Dangerous Textile Bills

The U.S. Senate has overwhelmingly approved a textile bill that would impose a vicious cost on American consumers, violate existing American trade agreements and undermine international trade talks. Three big strikes, yet the House of Representatives is poised to approve similar legislation, perhaps this week. The best hope is that the House vote will fall short of the two-thirds majority needed to override President George Bush's threatened veto of this ruinous legislation.

The House and Senate bills would restrict the overall growth of imports of textiles and clothing to 1 percent yearly, compared with recent growth rates of about 6 percent. With foreign competition blunted, it is estimated that domestic producers would eventually charge consumers \$50 billion more each year. That would amount to \$200,000 for each job saved in American textile manufacturing.

Even that formidable figure disguises the full harm. The legislation would destroy as many jobs as it would save. Retailing jobs would be lost because higher prices would cause sales to fall. And jobs in export sectors would be lost once the Third World reacted to its loss of sales in the United States. All the legislation would accomplish would be to take a lot more money from families trying to buy affordable clothing and put it in the hands of politically powerful textile owners. The bill is testimony to their power, and to the callous indifference of many legislators.

Textile trade is currently governed by an international agreement under which the United States has negotiated bilateral pacts with exporting countries. All of these agreements would be violated by the proposed legislation, and without provocation.

Also imperiled would be the Uruguay Round of international trade talks. The United States is now lobbying for developing countries to open their economies to more imports of goods, services and foreign investment. In exchange they would receive greater

access for their exports of food and manufactured goods, especially low-cost apparel. By shutting off the U.S. market — and preventing the president from negotiating tariffs on textiles, apparel and footwear — Congress would leave the Third World little to gain from further talks. The Uruguay Round would die, delivering a crippling blow to world trade and economic growth.

The House and Senate bills would devastate these Third World exporters, scuttle international trade talks and seriously harm American families with low incomes. That is an astounding amount of damage, all for the sake of bailing out one noncompetitive group of producers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

An Obligation to Hong Kong

THE British Nationality Act is woefully inadequate and unfair. Only 4 percent of Hong Kong's 5.8 million residents are eligible to emigrate, but about 3.25 million hold British nationality documents. That is not very generous for a nation that has enjoyed the fruits of Hong Kong since 1898. Britain is simply not fulfilling its moral obligation to Hong Kong.

The British maintain that the emigration program was designed to favor those skilled, educated and entrepreneurial individuals who are critical to Hong Kong's continued prosperity; they need the assurance of full British citizenship so that they can continue to work in Hong Kong. But the people look for confidence after pro-democracy demonstrations in China were crushed in June 1989.

Britain alone cannot absorb the 3.25 million Hong Kong residents who already have papers. But it has used the entrepreneurial flair and capital of Hong Kong. In return it should expand the emigration program.

—Los Angeles Times

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OPINION

A Wider Assignment for a Slimmer NATO

By Frederick Bonnard

BRUSSELS — The present Soviet weakness and preoccupation with internal affairs make a recurrence of a military threat to the West seem incredible, and yet the speed of change of the last few months shows the fragility of the equilibrium of forces and the ease with which it may be upset. NATO's role as an insurance policy for its members, albeit at a considerably reduced level of forces, should therefore remain unquestioned.

Plans should now be made for a radical restructuring of these forces. In this, the alliance faces two main tasks. The first is to maintain the security of its members beyond the now vanished threat, while simultaneously removing the perception of insecurity, and hence the pressure for competitive military power, in the Soviet Union.

The second, more tricky, is to provide a security framework for the new united Germany that reassures its allies and neighbors without at the same time singling it out as a country for special treatment.

Germany has emerged as the strongest European power in the West, due not to its economic strength and the additional population and territory it is about to acquire, but even more to the remarkable sense of cohesion shown by its people. Fortunately, its leadership has also shown a remarkable sense of political realism in its unflinching pursuit of rapid unification while strengthening the links that tie it into its military and economic allies.

The latter drive has allayed to some extent the concerns of Germany's neighbors caused by the former. Nevertheless, they remain latent, and the future structure of NATO should take them into account. At the same time, its members cannot now take a step back into the past and treat this powerful ally with suspicion and mistrust.

The new force structure could deal with both aspects. As the direct threat to NATO's military deployment is abating and will become extinct with the Soviet withdrawal from Germany, its forces would no longer need to be concentrated in what has up to now been the most obvious avenue of attack in the Central Region of Allied Command Europe — that is, basically, Germany.

—and deployed there to deal with a surprise attack by the Warsaw Pact. This has meant a so-called layer-cake disposition in which member nations place army corps consisting of about three divisions under the command of NATO army group commanders with an international staff. These are lined up along the

present intra-German boundary with some reserves in their rear.

Plans are now being made to reduce the national contribution to divisional level and create multinational formations at corps level. However, these would no longer need to be deployed to face an imaginary threat from the East.

If they have sufficient mobility, they could be dispersed over a far wider area. One could envisage such multinational army corps stationed in Britain, France and the Benelux countries as well as in Germany, so

as to spread the load of disruption as well as the benefits, and ensure that their presence could not be seen as a potential threat to any country.

Although the bulk of these forces would for practical purposes have to remain in Central Europe, individual formations could be temporarily detached to the flanks and perhaps even to the United States.

Such forces could be supported by multinational air formations, as in the past, and be equipped with theater nuclear weapons without creating the feeling that only one

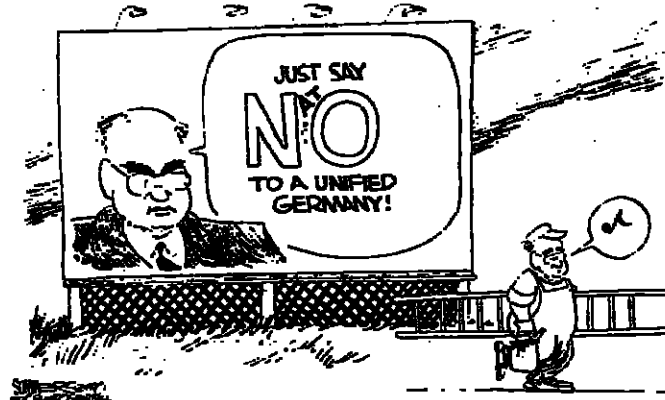
country was taking all the risks. They could be concentrated for exercise in different areas on the basis of contingency plans as heretofore.

But the contingencies may be very different. Instead of dealing with an armed incursion from the East, plans would be based on more actual worries, such as instability in the Balkans, flare-ups in the Middle East or upheavals in North Africa.

Thought would have to be given, in these days of shrinking distances, to the need to deal with conflicts outside a treaty area defined 40 years ago, which confined NATO's military responsibilities to Europe and North America.

A force structure such as this could not be considered a threat by the Soviet Union. Indeed, one could envisage in the longer term that Moscow would participate in certain aspects of conflict prevention. At the same time, NATO would ensure that a larger Germany would neither be singularized nor be looked at with apprehension by its friends and neighbors. This would be a further step toward a common European security structure.

The writer is editor of NATO's *Sixteen Nations*, an independent military journal published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.



The Case for Chopping U.S. Funds for NATO

By Melvyn Krauss

NEW YORK — Peace has broken out in Europe, but instead of a peace dividend George Bush is imposing a peace tax and a possible cut in domestic spending on the American people. This is because of his adamant and ill-advised refusal to include NATO defense spending cuts in the deficit reduction process.

The United States continues to spend breathtaking sums on NATO — now estimated at \$150 billion to \$180 billion a year — despite the fact that the Berlin Wall has come down, Eastern Europe has come out from under the Soviet yoke, and the NATO ministers themselves have declared the Cold War over.

The United States must cut its NATO budget by at least \$25 billion a year. The Europeans are not reducing their welfare states and raising their taxes to counter a reduced Soviet threat to their own countries. Why should Americans?

President Bush risks much by taking NATO spending out of the deficit cutting process. He risks political defeat by renegeing on his pledge not to raise taxes. He risks dispropor-

tionate cuts in domestic social spending. And he risks harming legitimate defense needs such as research and development, which may well be shortchanged because NATO cuts have been put off limits.

Why does Mr. Bush take these risks? He is a multilateralist, and the European allies clearly want U.S. troops to stay in Europe. So long as the United States helps pay for Europe's defense, the Europeans save resources that they can use for their welfare states and other purposes.

If the Europeans are so keen on having the U.S. troops, why doesn't Mr. Bush ask them to contribute more to their cost? The Europeans have the money, and compensation payments for U.S. defense support probably are the only way the American people will be able to reap the elusive peace dividend.

A second and related reason why Mr. Bush has insulated U.S. NATO defense spending from budget cuts is that he wants the United States to be

an important player in the evolution of the "new Europe." American hegemony is the reason Mr. Bush seeks to make NATO into a political organization now that its military objectives have been met.

The Europeans are willing to go along with Mr. Bush, both because they want the military subsidies and because they have learned that the United States is either unwilling or unable to use its leverage to get them to conform to U.S. desires.

The truth is that the much vaunted U.S. hegemony over Europe is totally defunct. At the recent summit meeting between Helmut Kohl and Mikhail Gorbachev, the United States, the major financial backer of NATO, was excluded from deliberations on whether Germany was to be a part of NATO.

The time to cut NATO is now.

The writer is a professor of economics at New York University and a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University in California. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Black Americans Say Their Lives Are Improving

By Burns W. Roper

NEW YORK — From what is said in much of the American media, one would think that the state of race relations in the United States has deteriorated to a postwar low. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The racial climate in New York City is tense. Flashes of tension, the Central Park jogger case, the Tawana Brawley, Howard Beach — all bring to mind serious examples of racial hatred. But New York City holds no monopoly on racial animosity. Recall the racial events last year in Virginia Beach, Virginia. And a former Klansman is making a credible run for the U.S. Senate in Louisiana.

There may be reason to fear a rise in racial violence in cities and on campuses, but blacks are more satisfied with the quality of their lives than a decade ago, and whites have grown more tolerant.

In 1978, a Roper poll of 2,000 people across the country sought to measure the conditions of the races. We asked about conditions "there in this neighborhood." What we found was disgraceful. Blacks reported far worse rates of unemployment, crime, drug abuse and violence than whites did. In some cases, blacks were two, three, even four times as likely as whites to criticize their living conditions.

This year we asked the same questions and found major improvements. The experiences of blacks are still worse than those of whites, but the differences have narrowed remarkably. For example, fewer than a third of blacks complain about juvenile

delinquency in their neighborhoods, down from half in 1978. Juvenile delinquency was mentioned as a problem by a fifth of whites, down from a quarter.

Housing conditions reportedly also have improved for blacks. Only 28 percent cite a lack of good local housing, down 11 percentage points. Less than a fifth criticize treatment by the police, down 10 points. Other problems mentioned less frequently by blacks this year: auto thefts (down 18 points), attacks on older people (down 23), break-ins (down 25) and unemployment (down 28).

The topic of race was raised in a later part of the survey. In both years, respondents were asked about their preferences in minority groups that they would ideally like to have in their neighborhoods.

In 1978, 28 percent of whites said they preferred "no blacks" in their neighborhood; today 21 percent give this answer. Three percent of blacks prefer no whites where they live, down from 8 percent.

Perhaps the most significant changes came in the area of job opportunities. In 1978, asked to consider a situation in which a black and a white of equal intelligence and skill applied for the same kind of job, 32 percent of whites feared reverse discrimination. They said the black would get the job. Today only 17 percent said the black would get the job. Today only a third of blacks think that the white

person would have the better chance of being hired, down from half. Four in 10 blacks — twice as many as 12 years ago — think that the candidates would have an equal chance.

Overall, half of all blacks call conditions for black people excellent or good, up from 39 percent. This compares with 68 percent of whites who think conditions for blacks are good or excellent.

How might these findings square with growing racial violence? One possibility may be that, given the emerging consensus on racial equality, a minority of threatened white youths is lashing out in a last-ditch effort to turn back the tide of racial reform. Urban poverty — among blacks and whites — could be another reason. Or it may simply be that an equality-minded society has grown more sensitive to racial discord.

Undoubtedly, media which overlay stories about racial tension bear some responsibility. When an *Eyewitness News*/Daily News poll asked New Yorkers which of nine individuals and institutions were making race relations worse in the city, the top two answers were the Reverend Al Sharpton (mentioned by 84 percent) and the news media (69 percent). On this question, blacks and whites were in complete agreement.

The writer is chairman of the Roper Organization, a polling firm. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

From a Republican, a Populist Line for Democrats

By Eric Alterman

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party has found a new standard bearer. He's young and a master of the nine-second sound bite. What is more, he seems to have developed a deep understanding of and compassion for exactly that group of voters that the party needs most: middle-class working men and women.

The guy's new book is a cinch to take the party into the White House next time around. There's just one problem: He's a conservative Republican. Kevin Phillips, author of "The Politics of Rich and Poor," is riding one of the periodic waves that hit Washington whenever all agree to pretend that they have read the same book. (A former professor of mine, Paul Kennedy, author of "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers," is now a millionaire owing to this phenomenon.)

Known to Washington insiders as the diabolical political genius behind Richard Nixon's racially divisive "Southern strategy" in 1968, Mr. Phillips is enjoying a revival as the tribune of a racially inclusive economic populism. It is as if Machiavelli had published a book on how to overthrow an unjust prince.

Mr. Phillips's book details the ravages inflicted upon honest working people during the Reagan years while fat cats lived it up with their newly untaxed incomes. This "photographic revolution," in Mr. Phillips's words, has led to "so many Americans making so much money that the term 'millionaire' became meaningless." The rest of us saw our tax bites rise as our real income fell.

The author predicts a populist counterrevolution, if Democratic politicians are savvy enough to lead it. His tone quickly knocked George W. Bush out of the top slot of the Washington Post best-seller list, making its author a hot property on the talk show circuit. While the book has been favorably reviewed, none of its liter-

ary judges can hope to match the level of enthusiasm generated for it by the country's top Democrats.

Governor Mario Cuomo thinks that "every American should read this book." The House Democratic majority leader, Richard Gephardt, says, "Mr. Phillips understands what the last 10 years have meant to working people." His colleague, Representative David Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, a leading populist voice, wistfully notes that Mr. Phillips has written "the kind of book you'd expect to be written by a Democrat."

In fact, it was. Liberal Democratic economists have been making the same argument for years, while having trouble getting arrested.

In 1986 a labor-funded think tank, the Economic Policy Institute, issued a report showing that "the real income of the average American household had been stagnant for a decade." In 1988 the liberal economists Bennett Harrison and Barry Bluestone published a book-length study establishing that "for every affluent yuppie" in an expensive big-city condominium there are "many more people whose wages have been falling and whose families are finding it more and more difficult to make ends meet."

The Harvard political scientist Robert Reich was whispering these phrases into Michael S. Dukakis's ear at virtually every campaign stop during the 1988 election. The candidate took the diminutive Mr. Reich's advice only with regard to making "short" jokes.

During 1988, the media punditocracy deemed Representative Gephardt's campaign populism incredible owing to its utter lack of precedent in the candidate's career. Jesse Jackson won millions of primary votes by decriing the "economic violence" of the Reagan years, but party power brokers were so frightened by the Repub-

lican Party chairman Lee Atwater's new and improved version of Mr. Phillips's Southern strategy that they considered Mr. Jackson's success cause for alarm rather than encouragement.

Why does the party suddenly seem open to ideas it has treated contemptuously for so long?

Part of the answer lies in Mr. Phillips's exquisite timing. As Americans face paying billions of tax dollars for the fast-cut eye known as the savings and loan crisis, the blood pressure of the body politic rises precipitously. The fall of the Berlin Wall and the unmasking of the Soviet bogymen have helped Americans assess the damage that Mr. Reagan's military buildup and soak-the-poor tax policies have inflicted on the country.

But more important is the complexion of the messenger. The original avatars of Democratic economic populism were exactly those elements of the party from which the hyper-cautious leadership sought to distance itself: organized labor, liberal activists and Mr. Jackson's "rainbow coalition."

What the Democrats' belated embrace of Mr. Phillips's little-guy populist appeal illustrates is nothing so much as a party that is afraid of itself.

Back in 1981, Democratic strategists decided to compete with Reagan Republicans for corporate political action committees and high-finance millionaires. As a result, when economic populism was presented by loyal members of the Democratic family, the party, like good Groucho Marx, wanted nothing to do with anyone willing to be a member of it.

Excluding last year's capital gains fight, most Democrats have gingerly avoided raising the populist question of unfair taxation. They have refused to embrace Daniel Patrick Moynihan's initiative to reduce regressive Social Security taxes and they have

disparaged Mr. Jackson's coalition-building efforts at every turn.

Above all, party leaders fear being accused by media pundits of waging "class warfare." But the media do not elect presidents, the American people do. And they are angry.

The only thing worse than fighting a class war in America is losing one without even fighting. Kevin Phillips has given the party a new voice. Like the cowardly lion in the "Wizard of Oz," all it needs now is a little courage.

Mr. Alterman, a senior fellow of the World Policy Institute, is writing a book on Washington politics. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Tolstol Tabooed

NEW YORK — Count Tolstol's famous book, "Kronos Soars," has been excluded from the mails by order of Postmaster-General Wadsworth. This is the work in which he tries to prove that marriage is immoral and that universal celibacy should be practiced.

1915: Russia Remembers

PARIS — On the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of war all the Petrograd newspapers are publishing leading articles based on the Tsar's words at the Winter Palace on August 1, 1914: "I solemnly declare that I will never conclude peace until the last soldier of the enemy has left our country." Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Petrograd, has sent an inspiring message to the Russian press: "When the stonewall of long hanging over Europe burst a year ago, we were prepared for Germany, however, it is further than ever from her goal.

Tie the Aid And Hurry Gorbachev

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — People are swarming to the surface of the Soviet system with ideas that go far beyond the Gorbachev reform program. They no longer talk about reform but about a fundamental new approach.

Those are the words of Leningrad's mayor, Anatoli Sobchak, to a group of Americans last week. "Every undertaking must start with the individual, and end with the individual, with the human being," he said. "For the last 70 years everything here has started with a party decree and ended with a party decree."

Mr. Sobchak is one of the new local leaders challenging the center. He left the Communist Party after its last congress and criticizes Mikhail Gorbachev for staying on as secretary-general. The idea that this was necessary to prevent a conservative takeover is "totally erroneous," in his view, because Mr. Gorbachev will continue to lean on party structures instead of speeding the pace of a free market and multiply by building his base at the various levels of government.

The Leningrad leader is an ally of the Russian Republic's President Boris Yeltsin. Moscow's new Mayor Gavril Popov and others emerging in many parts of the country. The alliances themselves bring merit to some reassessment of Mr. Yeltsin, because these others do not share the bumper-to-bumper nationalism, apparently anti-Semitic aspects of his record that have made him unappealing in the West. Maybe he has judged too hastily, and taken too earnestly the argument that Mr. Gorbachev's caution is the only alternative to chaos.

People do talk about the possibility of chaos, even civil war. But the danger seems to come more from impatience for the autonomous and material improvement than from party bad-liners or the military.

The military is deeply split, by generation, nationalism and grass-roots disaffection. Moscow officials confirm a report that there have been 15,000 "suicides" in the ranks in the last five years. Presumably, many were deaths through brutal hazing, which has spread, but it is a huge figure. A senior Moscow official who is strongly pro-Gorbachev said that "the generals have no troops to make a coup."

Mr. Sobchak is one who argues that the chance of holding the country together has to come in two stages, first by accepting demands for separatism, then by seeking reintegration "on a voluntary basis." Things would not have reached this point, he says, if serious moves had been launched toward restructuring the Soviet Union a year ago. Note Mr. Gorbachev's talk about it, but it hasn't started. Instead he has reasserted central control of banking, which does not work and breaks local initiative. No doubt it would be worse if all the republics started issuing their own currencies, but what is happening to the ruble now is destruction of the currency.

Mr. Sobchak, like practically every body, pleads for Western help to start reversing the economic collapse. But he has strong feelings about how it should come. "Don't give it to the government. Our city servants are masters at wasting billions on grandiose plans to build communism." It should go firm by firm, project by project. "That means a high degree of mistrust, but it doesn't bother him."

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OPINION

Israel's Human Rights Failures Need Airing

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Israel was created in response to savage inhumanity, and more than most countries it owes humane ideals. Perhaps understandably, then, any criticism of Israel for violating human rights touches sensitive feelings. Some supporters find denial easier than looking at the facts.

A recent example was an advertisement by an organization that calls itself Facts and Logic About the Middle East, or Flame. The ad took what it called

Policies 'all too often encouraged a lack of restraint by IDF troops.'

"a factual look at Israel, the Arabs and human rights," but the text was a sorry evasion of reality.

"Israel is bitterly denounced and condemned," the advertisement said, "for having deported a handful of Palestinians, who were convicted of crimes against public order." In fact, the dozens of Palestinians deported by Israel were not tried at all, much less "convicted." The U.S. State Department's country report on human rights this year said: "The deportation process is characterized by a lack of formal charges and the use of secret evidence not disclosed to the suspect or his attorney."

By way of defending Israel, the advertisement said that Arab countries deport Palestinians in large numbers. That is true, and deplorable. But there is a deep difference. When Israeli soldiers take a Palestinian from the West Bank or Gaza and drop him in Lebanon, they are deporting him from his own country. The people who wrote that ad would surely be

outraged if an American citizen were picked up in New York or Chicago and expelled from the United States. How can they not understand when Palestinians are the victims? It must be because they think of Palestinians as less entitled to human rights—or less entitled to think of a place where they have lived for hundreds of years as home.

The same blindness was evident when the advertisement spoke of Israel as "a democratic country, with a freely elected government that is fully responsible to its citizens for its actions." But in the occupied territories Palestinians cannot vote. Israel governs there by force, not by democratic legitimacy.

Finally, the advertisement defended the record of the Israel Defense Force in handling the intifada, the Palestinian uprising. Every improper military killing or act of violence, it said, "is investigated, prosecuted and punished." A report just issued by Middle East Watch, an affiliate of the New York-based organization Human Rights Watch, examines Israel's handling of shootings and violence by soldiers in the West Bank and Gaza. It concludes that "Israeli policies all too often encouraged a lack of restraint by IDF troops."

Middle East Watch examined the 450 killings by Israeli forces in the first 19 months of the intifada, through June 1989. (There have been 230 more killings since then.) It found that investigations were grossly inadequate and courts-martial infrequent. The report said it believed that the few courts-martial "represent only a small portion of

fatal incidents in which there is prima facie evidence—credible eyewitness testimony in particular, but also medical evidence in some cases—that soldiers exceeded their open-fire orders."

As for punishment, the sentences for soldiers court-martialed in cases of killings range from a reprimand to prison sentences of two months to two years. The report said: "No case resulted in a prison sentence commensurate with what would ordinarily be considered appropriate for the willful commission of a serious crime of violence."

The point of all this is not to suggest that Israel live up to some impossible angelic standard of human rights. It is that Israel live up to its own standards.

The Flame advertisement said that if any human rights violations occur in Israel, "they are swiftly prosecuted and punished." How much wiser it would be if organizations supporting Israel encouraged that high standard by recognizing violations instead of denying the undeniable. How much wiser, and how much better for Israel's safety.

The subliminal message of propaganda like that advertisement, and I suppose its real purpose, is to argue that Israel can hold on to the occupied territories and still deserve the world's admiration. It can deny people the vote, deport protesters from their own country and still be a light unto the nations.

That is not just foolish advice; it is fatal. There is no way to be a humane, idealistic country while suppressing another people. There is no way that refusing to deal with the Palestinians as another group of human beings entitled to rights and respect can bring Israel the peace it deserves.

The New York Times

When East Meets East in the West

By Yasmine Bahrani

WASHINGTON — When I was 18, I returned to my native Baghdad for the first time in many years to attend a cousin's wedding. While there, I met a medical student who struggled

MEANWHILE

to speak to me in English. "Cigarette may I have?" he asked. Ten minutes later he proposed marriage.

He was not nuts, he was Eastern. In fact, his two questions were related. The first indicated his command, so to speak, of English, showcasing both his education and his worldliness. The fact that he was a medical student indicated his future material prospects. In other words, having told me everything about himself that he supposed a woman in his world needed to know about a man, he quite sensibly offered matrimony.

Traditionally, Eastern people of all religions have approached marriage as a practical "match," and many still do. In arranged marriages, a young man tells his parents when he is ready to settle down, and they promptly set up "visits" with families with marriageable daughters. Even educated Easterners agree with the concept of such matches.

Having left the East when I was a little girl, I have been subject to different notions of conjugal normalcy. So I turned the medical student down.

These days the West seems filled with

Eastern men who have brought their notions of marriage and womanhood with them. A Syrian engineer told me in mid-proposal that he was proud of Arab women, especially our ability to keep our knees covered despite Western pressure to wear exigent clothing.

As the pool of Eastern women living in the West is relatively small, we get a lot of proposals. It adds a certain cultural schizophrenia to our lives. The proposals come up like summer storms: sudden, threatening and frequent.

When I was in graduate school, an Iraqi dentist who had lived in the United States for 10 years told me that he had a big house in a nice neighborhood. In the same breath, he suggested marriage.

Not everyone is traumatized by such situations, of course. A friend who got married this way a few years ago to a wonderful man is quite content with the outcome, and says her happiest friends were introduced to their husbands in the traditional way. "There are no illusions with this kind of marriage," she says. "Both walk into the relationship knowing that they must work very hard to make it work. And the result is you are perfect companions."

So it's not impossible, and Eastern men know that most Eastern women prefer to marry fellow Easterners, too. That explains their attitude of "Why would anyone turn me down? I have a huge house, a car and lots of money. That is why telling them on the phone (yes, strangers call on the phone) that I am not interested in marrying someone I don't know doesn't work. They tell their mothers and sisters and themselves that I am shy."

This "shyness" of mine is costing me. These days, I am described in the Eastern marriage network as "over 25." My family keeps saying: "Honey, you're not so pretty and you're too educated. Soon, no one will marry you." An aunt says, "Make the men happy; pretend to be stupid." My mother says other women are grateful to have such proposals and soon men my age will no longer propose. I will get the widowers and the divorced men with grown children.

Perhaps they are right. For one thing, I have now had enough experience at this sort of thing to feel that I can offer advice to the men. For example, a nice Iraqi called from California the other day to propose. I told him, don't come to Washington to meet me. A few days later he showed up.

From the minute we sat down to dinner until the minute I went home, I assumed the role not of his potential bride but of his marriage adviser. The next time you propose, I told him, don't say that you want an Arab bride because she is a virgin and knows how to cook. Emphasize cultural similarities, such as language and music, and do you remember how pleasant it was to dine in the open air on the banks of the Tigris?

He was stunned. After all, he was doing what he believed to be the right, manly thing. As far as he was concerned, I was the one acting crazy.

I had just got out of that one when my friend Mona called to say she had a friend who wanted to "meet" me. I screamed. What was it? A car dealership? Were these guys calling around to see about ordering a model? Then I calmed down. This friend of hers, I wondered, he's not too educated, is he? Can he make good babu ghazou?

The Washington Post



Drawing by VALERIE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Africa Can Make the Break

As the storm looms in Africa and the cry for democracy gets louder and bloodier, the hunt for scapegoats will intensify. Foreign donors, led by the International Monetary Fund, will increasingly come under fire as they continue to insist on conditions for new economic aid. But this is no time to let up. As we have seen in Eastern Europe, it might not be worthwhile to save some of these regimes, and a clean break might be inevitable.

Western donors bear much of the blame for the economic and political mess. For decades and for reasons better known to themselves, the donors scrambled to foot the bills of the excesses of the Caesars of Africa. Planning and prudence were thrown to the winds as bureaucracies and armies were bloated and the people were ignored.

For those who survive to pick up the pieces after the dust settles, it will be useful to consider that no ruler should serve more than two five-year terms. In multiracial societies, no more than two political parties should be allowed.

PETER OKONG,
London.

Liberia and Charles Taylor

The Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, is concluding a bold, courageous and momentous task: unseating Samuel

Doe. Mr. Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia has the support of about 95 percent of Liberians at home and abroad. Liberia has been without real leadership for 10 long years. During that period many Liberians have been murdered, maimed, assaulted, tortured, illegally imprisoned, dehumanized or, in many instances, deprived of their property. Many others have had to seek refuge abroad. None of Sergeant Doe's African colleagues has condemned him for these atrocities.

Mr. Taylor is educated and would seek and heed constructive advice when required—a fundamental attribute of a leader. Moreover, he is deemed to be the only Liberian at this stage who can restore the rule of law in Liberia.

GEB-GYOR VONMEEHN,
Buchanan, Liberia.

Amnesty Has Its Mandate

Although the opinion column "In East Africa, the Genocide Goes On" (July 4) identified its co-author, Almani Cyliah, as a staff member of Amnesty International, it was not written in any official capacity and does not reflect the position of the organization. Amnesty International neither advocates nor opposes the measures proposed—the use of arms embargoes, restrictions on foreign aid and economic sanctions. The organization's mandate focuses on the

release of all prisoners of conscience, fair trials for all political prisoners and an end to torture and executions.

ANITA TIENEN,
Press Officer,
Amnesty International, London.

Environmental Leaders?

In response to the report "Bush Defends Ecology Stance" (July 13):

In failing to reach an environmental agreement with other industrial countries at the Group of Seven meeting, the United States proved its inability to play a leadership role in today's world. Environmental problems constitute a real threat to the planet. They are not, as George Bush suggests, merely a rallying cry for "the loudest voice on the extreme of the environmental movement." The administration's inaction demonstrates inexcusable ignorance and naivety.

AMANDA COHEN,
Munich.

Democratic Doubt

Regarding "Cambodia: A U.S. Change For the Worse" (Opinion, July 25):

I am inclined to agree with the article by Wong Kan Seng, foreign minister of Singapore. It does appear difficult to credit a policy whose result would be the tacit acceptance of Cambodia becoming a "colony" of Vietnam.

However repulsive the former deeds of the Khmer Rouge, can this become an alibi for handing over an independent country to be dominated by another?

Perhaps the example set by this kind of policy will be sorely regretted in years to come. It certainly introduces much suspicion and cynicism in any claim by the United States to be acting democratically in this particular instance.

HAN SUYIN,
Lausanne.

Most-Favored Slaves?

Charles D. Gray argues that the United States should revoke China's most-favored-nation trading status because of that country's maintenance of the world's most extensive forced labor system. ("Most-Favored Status for Exports From China's Slaves," Opinion, July 20.) Mr. Gray fails to note that items made by forced labor should not be allowed to enter the United States in the first place. Under Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, goods produced in any foreign country by forced labor are prohibited from entering the United States.

Instead of rewarding the Communist Chinese with trade privileges, the U.S. government should enforce the legal ban on the importation of slave-made goods no matter where they come from.

BRADFORD TREBACH,
New York.

Not So Inhuman in Italy

Regarding the report "In Italy, a Case of Indifference Makes Some Stop and Think" (July 20):

Some of those reflections on how Italians have become hard-hearted with affluence may be true to some degree, describing a country that evolved fast from a predominantly agricultural to a solidly industrial society. But to honor the truth it must be noted that the first reports of motorists who ignored a little girl in distress at the roadside after her father had died at the wheel, on which your report was obviously based, were somewhat inaccurate. A few days later more details emerged.

More precisely, somebody did notice the girl and called for help: it was not easy to stop on the highway; somebody did help her after a short while.

Fortunately, things are not as bad as they seemed to be at first, in that country of mine which has grown so rich so fast—but not so inhuman.

PIERO BARBERIO CORSETTI,
The Hague.

Shakespeare and Company

Regarding the report "Landmark Paris Bookstore Burns" (July 20):

Shakespeare & Co. remains, as it was under Sylvia Beach during the Hemingway period, a gathering place for em-

gré and other writers, as well as a general bookstore with a social awareness. It cannot be dismissed as a "crash pad" for "self-described Beat poets," and having "more of '50s Greenwich Village and North Beach about it than Sylvia Beach's Paris."

DAVID ALAN MUNRO,
Paris.

Inner Space Budget

In response to Tom Wicker's column "At NASA, A Case of More Than Murphy's Old Law" (Opinion, July 20) and many other criticisms of NASA and the space program in recent months, I have a suggestion. Why not curtail the program for a few years and apply the savings to the exploration of inner space? After all, that is where most of our current problems originate—and where the sources of the solutions lie.

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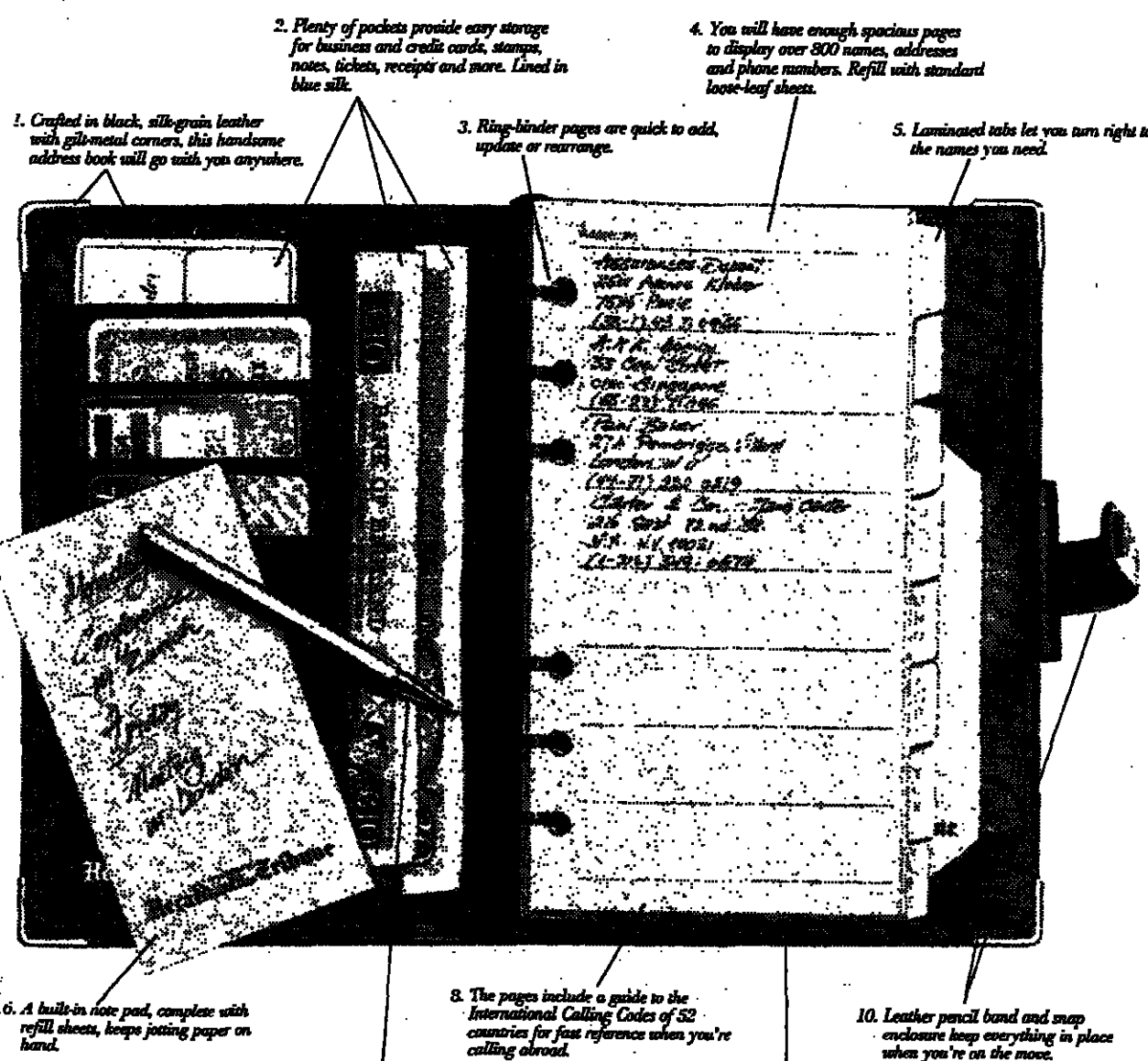
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LONDON THEATER

The Hottest Plays of Summer

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

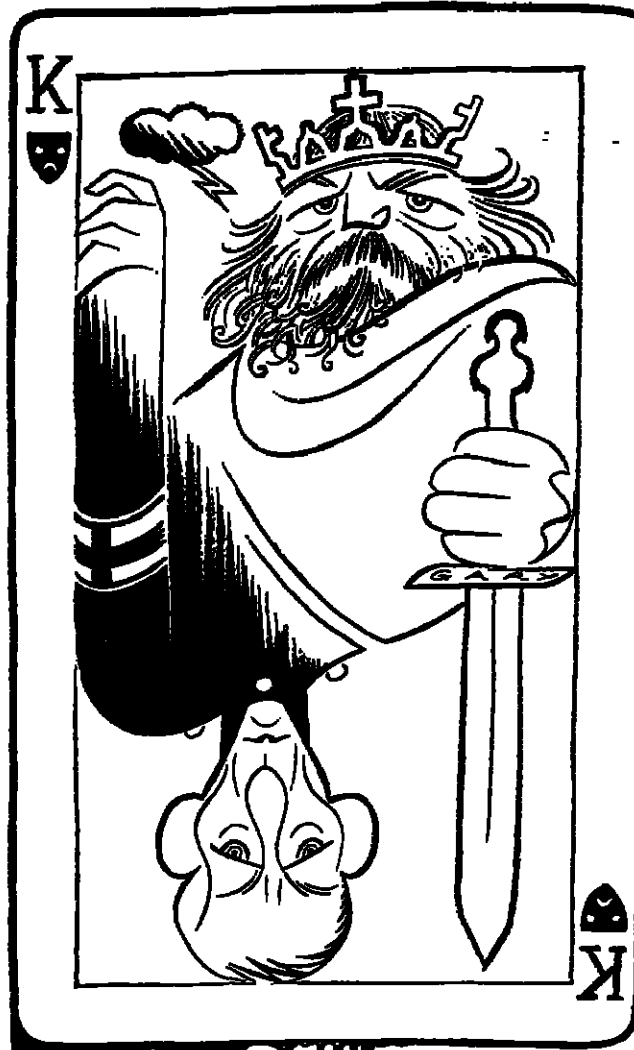
LONDON — In the warmest week of the year, London had the hottest theatrical line-up of 1990: three major classics, plus one of the most successful of all American musicals.

To start with the classics: The National Theatre has at last solved one of the persistent public objections to that institution, that it denies its own name by remaining a London rather than a nationwide company. The problem has been that if it tours, the home repertoire on the South Bank is bound to suffer. But within the ranks of the NT, Ian McKellen and Brian Cox have now formed a separate nucleus of 20 actors, who, in two new productions, can after a short London season take to the road at home and abroad without decimating the rest of the company.

The productions are, though, cross-cast, sharply contrasted. Richard Eyre's "Richard III" is a radical rethinking of the play, which moves it to a mid-European setting somewhere immediately before World War II and is dominated by McKellen as the most upright and elegant of crookbacked villains.

McKellen offers a statuesque fascist hero, faintly resembling the last Duke of Windsor but placed by Hitler at the head of a puppet government. An extension of his recent Iago, against a setting of militant Nazi oppression and reminiscent of his equally recent performance in "Bent," McKellen's Richard has a paralyzed left arm but is otherwise a figure of immensely upright militant bearing, forming with Brian Cox's chubby Buckingham a Machiavellian double-act reminiscent of Goebbels and Göring, a parallel underlined by the use of Nazi banners and salutes. This is a flip and flashy production with moments of brilliant invention (Lady Anne ballroom-dancing with Richard's eventual conqueror) and others of dangerous gimmickry.

Using the same cast and bare-background stage, Deborah Warner's "King Lear" is, by con-



Cox in "King Lear"; McKellen in "Richard III."

trast, a production of extreme, straightforward simplicity and, it has to be said, a certain four-hour tedium. Her one major change is to have Lear mad from the outset, or at least mildly dotty, which is how Brian Cox in the title role spends much of the evening, often more akin to Bottom in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" than any more trag-

ic or giant Shakespearean leader. For this staging, McKellen reverses his evil Richard to become the wan personification of innate virtue as the Earl of Kent, but the rest of a company — which took eagerly to the heightened theatricality of their other production — seems here ill-at-ease with Warner's spare, sparse academic reading. Cox's genial, ab-

sent-minded monarch sets the tone for a low-keyed and unadventurous ramble through the text, in which only Peter Jeffrey as Gloucester seems unaware of the true dimensions of the tragedy.

Both productions stay on the National's Lyttelton stage until September, then visit Tokyo, Hamburg, Milan, Madrid, Paris and Cairo.

To the Royal Court from the Gate in Dublin comes Frank McGuinness's new adaptation of "Three Sisters" played, suitably enough, by three sisters — Sinead, Sorcha and Niamh Cusack, with their father Cyril, Ireland's greatest living actor by any reckoning, as the old army doctor. The family that plays together clearly stays together.

Despite its English director Adrian Noble, what is most notable about this new production is not so much its consanguinity as its sheer Irishness. As this infinitely slow rendering drifts toward its fourth hour, the sisters seem to be dreaming of Dublin rather than Moscow futures. It is their father who finds the acid beneath the skin, and Nicky Katt who manages to find something altogether new, the suggestion of a confidence trickster, in Vershinin. But it is the memory of the women, sharing an armchair and a cigarette as the curtain rises, which lingers longest. Having been each other's sisters all their lives, they bring to Chekhov a subliminal reality and instinctive togetherness that will probably never be equalled in our theatergoing lifetime.

And finally, with some claustrophobic relief, into the Open Air of Regent's Park, where Ian Talbot's company has managed to obliterate the memory of their recent and appalling "Babes in Arms" with a musical of rare delight: "The Fantasticks," which despite 30 years off-Broadway has never until now been made to work in this country.

By splendid casting of the fathers (Roy Hudd and Anthony O'Donnell), and the relating of Henry the Player King to Tom Stoppard's very similar figure in "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead," Talbot has managed an enchantingly funny and fantastical parable for children of all middle ages.

Van Gogh in Helsinki, as an Opera

By James Helme Sutcliffe

HELSINKI — It seems appropriate that in the Vincent van Gogh centennial year other branches of the arts should pay posthumous tribute, and the dean of Finnish composers, Einojuhani Rautavaara, has created the sixth of his operas, "Vincent," around events in the brief life of the tortured Dutch artist.

Its world premiere in Helsinki's exquisite little opera house, built as a theater for the Russian community in 1879, drew critics and music lovers from around the world and the work will be in the repertoire for eight performances in August.

It was during rehearsals for his fifth opera, "Thomas," (1985) about the English bishop who tried to forge a papal state in medieval Finland, that the idea for "Vincent" was conveyed to Rautavaara by the baritone Jorma Hynninen.

Hynninen sang the title role in both operas and also happens to be artistic director of the Finnish National Opera, a post he is about to relinquish to take up a professorship at Helsinki Conservatory.

Hynninen, a part-time artist himself, had shown the composer a photo of himself costumed as Bishop Thomas but looking so much like van Gogh that the idea for an opera about the painter was born. A dedicated part-time artist himself, Hynninen will also be singing the title role in another work about a painter, in the Deutsche Oper production of Hindemith's "The Painter" in West Berlin next season. It is about Matthias Grünewald, the painter of the famous Colmar triptych.

Rautavaara's opera, though it introduces personages who played key roles in the painter's life, is more like the psychogram of an archetypal sensitive and misunderstood artist "whose time," as Gustav Mahler said, "will surely come."

This is not to say that all three acts of the two-hour work take place on a completely symbolic level. Each has an orchestral prelude that conjures up one of van Gogh's

celebrated paintings: "Starry Night," "Crowns over a Wheat Field" and "Church at Auvers," the essence of a "Vincent Symphony" perhaps.

Into the Saint-Rémy mental hospital, where the opera begins and ends and where we first see the painter after he has severed his left ear, intrude the disembodied voices of three women who shaped his life for well or ill. One is his mother, who rejected him as a poor substitute for a brother who had died at birth a year before the painter was born. Visions from the painter's life — the miners of Borinage where he had been a preacher, the potato eaters, the denizens of the old night café, positive and negative influences like his sympathetic brother Theo, the streetwalker-model Maria Hoornik and Paul Gauguin — crowd in on van Gogh until in helpless confusion he offers up his ear to the horrified crowd as a kind of ritual sacrifice.

In the paralyzingly limited resources of the present Helsinki stage (a grand new theater is scheduled to open in 1993), designer Friedrich Oberle provided what looked at first like a beige-colored corrugated iron shell whose interior

took up and enveloped the shapes and colors of projections. When the death of the young Swedish stage director Göran Järvelid put an end to his planned staging, Helsinki's resident director, Jussi Toppola, took over, and most creditably.

Although Hynninen's intense portrayal of Vincent, via the role's numerous self-analytical monologues, provided a glowing operatic portrait of van Gogh, convincing portraits of the other personalities were contributed by Matti Heikari (Theo), Marko Pukkonen (Paul), Eeva-Liisa Saarinen (Maria), Sari Rautavaara (Gabry), Marianna Harju (Rachel) and Marjatta Airas (Magdalena).

A N array of fictional characters — the same quartet of singers — turns as confused secretary, clerk, artist, chaplain, aesthete, warder, police chief, critic, doctor, art professor, etc. — provided eclectic, ironic or incompetent commentary on the artist's inner struggle for identity, no doubt culled from the 61-year-old composer's experience of the world of the arts. "Vincent" was conducted with authority by Moscow's Fyot Mamsurov.

Rautavaara studied with Vincent Persichetti at the Juilliard School, with Aaron Copland and Roger Sessions at Tanglewood, and with the 12-toners Vladimir Vogel and Rudolf Petzold in Switzerland and Cologne. Eclectic in the best sense, his operatic music is a dramatically effective synthesis of grateful (if demanding) vocal writing over pulsatingly vivid orchestral textures spiced by electronic and electronic effects. A feeling of total center is always present although functional tonality no longer exists in his music.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.



In "Mo' Better Blues," Spike Lee plays an ineffectual band manager; his sister Joie (inset) also has a role.

Spike Lee and Blues 'Slavery'

By Samuel G. Freedman

IN one of the earliest sequences of "Mo' Better Blues," Spike Lee's new film about jazz, the camera lingers almost loathingly over the womanly curves of a trumpet and a saxophone. As simple as the shot seems at that moment, over the course of the movie it becomes a powerful and shifting metaphor, as Lee's concerns travel from romance to creativity to commerce and from satire to genuine tragedy.

At its most apparent level, "Mo' Better Blues," opening in New York, is the story of a jazz musician so heavily committed to his art that he drives away not one but two lovers. And from a haircut modeled on John Coltrane's to a style indebted to Miles Davis's, Bleek Gilliam (Denzel Washington) makes no secret of where his desire and devotion reside. "I know what I want — my music," he puts it bluntly. "Everything else is secondary."

In its very creation as well as its plot, "Mo' Better Blues" amounts to a celebration of black talent by a director who has fostered a great deal of it himself. Bleek seeks not simply musical expression but control over that expression and the livelihood it brings. His battles — with bandmates, an ineffectual black manager and especially two cunning white club owners — serve as a reminder that for much of the United States' history, its most brilliant black musicians have been played like instruments by a predominantly white recording industry.

"Musicians are low-priced slaves, whereas athletes and entertainers are high-priced slaves," Lee said in a recent interview in Brooklyn, his home and the setting for most of his films. "It's their music, but it's not their nightclub, it's not their record company. They have an understanding only of the music, not of the business, so they get treated any old way. A lot of money can be made off black artists, and a lot of what racism is about is financial gain."

Some black artists, for instance Count Basie, signed away publishing rights to compositions to white publishers. Money means a lot. It equates power. If my films did not make the money they make, I couldn't make the demands I

copied, slightly diluted and finally repackaged as "lucrative product" for the rock 'n' roll market. Lee saw the struggle embodied by his father, Bill Lee, a bassist and composer in jazz, folk and classical settings.

"To go out on tour without a band," Bill Lee wrote of Charlie Parker in an essay included with the published screenplay and production notes for "Mo' Better Blues." "Headliners had to pick up musicians in every city where they were booked. This cut down costs for their management and club owners. Ultimately it was a form of exploitation and disrespect. You couldn't perform at your best if you didn't know the cats you were playing with."

Nor was Bill Lee immune to the fiscal gravity of jazz. An acoustic bass purist, he virtually lost his profession in the 1970s when the electric Fender became the instrument of choice in jazz ensembles, less for any musical reason than because its thumping tone suited the commercial sounds of jazz-rock fusion. It fell to his wife, Jacquelyn Shelton Lee, to take a teaching job to support their five children.

An early draft of "Mo' Better Blues," in fact, contained a scene in which Bleek turns down a high-paying recording session with the singer Sade because he cannot accommodate his jazz classicism with her pop style. One scene that does appear in the finished film has Bleek Gilliam surveying the Japanese and German tourists in a nightclub and complaining, "I'm sick and tired of playing for everybody but my own people. They don't come out. We don't support our own. If I had to rely on niggers to eat, I'd starve to death. Jazz is our music, but we don't support it. It's sad but true."

"Everything I know about jazz, I got from my father," Spike Lee said. "I saw his integrity, how he was not going to play just any kind of music, no matter how much money he could make." On the other hand, he went on: "I couldn't agree with my father when he said, 'Money's not the question; I could have it or not have it.' An artist has to be a businessperson today. Money means a lot. It equates power. If my films did not make the money they make, I couldn't make the demands I

make. A studio knows I'll have final cut."

For that matter, Lee said, he had to resist pressures from CBS Records, which is releasing the sound-track album of "Mo' Better Blues," to mix a softened and sweetened version of the song "Harlem Blues" for mainstream radio airplay. The stakes have often been much larger. He accused Columbia Pictures of promoting "School Daze," his satire of a black college, only feebly. The film became Columbia's largest-grossing release of 1988. He moved "Do the Right Thing" from Paramount to Universal rather than comply with demands that he change its climactic scenes of a racial killing and an ensuing riot. "They wanted Sal and Mookie," he said of the Italian pizzeria owner and the black delivery man who were the film's antagonists, "to hug each other and sing 'We Are the World.'"

THE single-minded Bleek Gilliam, then, recalls Spike Lee and his peers in the jazz world, such as Wynton and Branford Marsalis, as much as he does Bill Lee and the earlier generations of jazz musicians. Bleek stands even farther apart from the jazz musicians portrayed in recent films written and directed by whites. Far from being a dependent, pathetic savant — like Charlie Parker in Clint Eastwood's "Bird" and Dale Turner in Bertrand Tavernier's "Round Midnight" — Bleek shows that artistic creation derives from rigor and discipline. His sole flaw, albeit a pivotal one in the film's plot, is his allegiance to the childhood friend, played by Lee, who is his manager.

"You didn't see the genius of the musicians in 'Bird' and 'Round Midnight,'" Lee said. "Not the way you saw it in 'Amadeus,' much of a jerk as Mozart seemed to be. So I wanted to show a man who could make decisions, who had a family life, who wasn't a drug addict or an alcoholic. And I wanted to show these guys practicing. Wynton Marsalis practices six hours a day. It's not just a natural ability."

Samuel G. Freedman, the author of "Small Visions: The Real World of a Teacher, Her Students, and Their High School," wrote this for The New York Times.

Tying Up the Films of Pedro Almodóvar

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pedro Almodóvar, the no-holds-barred Spanish filmmaker, has developed his own New Wave that is creating a splash far and wide.

His bizarre screen visions flash the sword of a rebel with a cause. He is out to disturb complacency, to air his nonconformist views on human relationships — especially those in which Eros has a hand — and to drive cliché from the screen with strident ridicule.

His latest film, "The Me Up! Tie Me Down!" has been banned from an X rating in the United States (a letter that has also alarmed the Os-

car winners "Midnight Cowboy," "The Damned" and "A Clockwork Orange," all of which were box-office hits). His hilarious comedy about the fury of a mistress scorned, "Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown," was judged the best screenplay of the 1988 Venice film festival.

Now, a cycle of four of his films can be sampled at L'Entrepot (7-9, rue François de Pressensac).

"Dark Habits" takes place behind convent walls where an order of veiled sisters shelters prostitutes, drug addicts, murderers and others sought by the law. The mother superior sniffs cocaine; one of the nuns beats bongo drums and has a tiger as a pet. The ensemble suggests Balzac's "Droll Tales"

crossed with a gangster chase. "Matador" is a thriller in which an idol of the arena, who has retired due to his injuries, is being pursued by a detective since he's taken to killing women instead of bulls.

"What Did I Do to Merit This?" reveals a crowded Madrid quarter populated with eccentrics.

The fourth film in the set is "Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown."

All of these disclose an artist of uncommon guts. His grotesque exaggerations of plot render his scenarios ludicrous, but in staging his situations, however dark, he has the goodwill of his spectators. He conveys his absurd stories to audiences' acceptance.

Almodóvar was born in La Man-

cha's farmlands but, adverse to spending his time behind the plow, took off for the capital.

The hippie craze flamed up in Madrid's bohemia in the 1970s and he was on hand to greet it and join the fun. He found employment in a theater troupe, as a rock singer who composed demented lyrics and wrote for underground publications.

Among his literary labors was a magazine serial in which an imaginary porno star confessed all, like Lorlei Lee of Anita Loos's "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." A job as a movie extra opened his eyes to film production, and soon he was tossing off screenplays and dialogues.

He was determined to make films unlike any others, and in that, he has in large measure succeeded.

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1 Up and — (busy)
6 Namesakes of Hungarian hero Nagy
11 Watch pocket
14 Mr. Doubleday
15 Very poor
16 Hall or farewell
17 Fla. resort city
19 Fall behind
20 Terry Bradshaw was one

DOWN
21 Choir voice
22 French possessive
23 Bobby Ewing's beloved
24 Debit's opposite
27 Shillelagh
28 Easy as —
29 Actor Guinness
31 Munitions, for short
32 Celebrating a victory
36 Self-reproach
37 Examine a second time
40 Aspirant, as to a throne
42 Angers
43 Depend (on)
44 Dip bait lightly
46 Year at the end of the reign of Deities
47 Bathes
48 Bad dog
51 Ours
52 "Lucky Jim" author
53 Jungle tracks
56 — Pot, Cambodian leader
58 Il, city where Lincoln is buried
60 Word with will or bred
61 Rear
62 Powerful beam
63 Wedding-report word
64 Auto parts in England
65 Vacuous

Solution to Previous Puzzle
BABA LOLA OGLE
ASIDE ARAB NEON
KINDLINESS ONCE
ENGLAND HUH TAM
ETC REALLY
MAT HIS ADAGE
AREA STAR RANEE
KINDHEARTEDNESS
EDDIE REEL ASST
EGRET LAM SEE
SCREED TAN
CAN SIT MELANGE
ANEW TOLERATION
ROSE OBOE RACED
FEST RENT LESS

ACROSS
1 "See-saw," Margery —
2 Sash
3 Small hotel
4 N.B.A. team
5 Garbo
6 Was bequeathed
7 More powdery
8 Make merry
9 River in W. Germany
10 Opposite of ant.
11 City near Alexandria, Va.
12 Egg-shaped
13 Sired
14 Corded fabric
15 Germ-free
21 Cut into a steep slope
22 Fudd or Gantry
23 Town in Ga. or S.C.
28 Gifts to the poor
29 Layette items
30 Industrial city in E. Germany
31 Annoyances
34 Writer St. Johns
36 Gradual recession of a disease
37 Cath. and Prot.
38 Bend in a ship's plank
41 Imposing building
48 Joy hazard at sea
49 Rabbit fur
40 Soap plant
49 Less clothed
50 M-1, e.g.
51 Agile
54 Where Anna taught
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57 Sixth sense, for short
58 Rent out
59 Excessuous

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- Sales of £13m p.a. to principal automobile makers and European aftermarket
- One freehold facility covering 268,000 sq. ft.
- Equipment includes gas fired furnaces, CNC machines, powder coat and wet spray plant. Q11 approved
- 280 employees

Parkfield Wheels — Rochester, Kent

- Manufacturer of low pressure die cast aluminium car wheels
- Sales of £27m p.a. to principal automobile makers and European aftermarket
- One freehold facility covering 385,000 sq. ft.
- Equipment includes gas fired furnaces, CNC machines, powder coat and wet spray plant. Q11 approved
- CAD and test facility
- European sales and design office
- 430 employees

Dymag Racing — Chippenham, Wilts

- Machining of magnesium cast wheels for motor sport
- Sales of £1.3m p.a. to rallying participants
- One leasehold facility of 8,000 sq. ft.
- Special performance copy lathes with track detection equipment. Paint and lacquer finishing
- Prestige name
- 18 employees

Cork Gully

Steel Wheels Manufacture

Parkfield Steel Wheels — Kidderminster, Worcs

- Major manufacturer of fabricated steel wheels for earth moving equipment
- Manufacturer of pressed steel wheels for truck applications
- Sales of £18m p.a. to international markets for truck, bus and off-road wheels. Significant European and North American sales
- Freehold factory covering 220,000 sq. ft.
- Extensive pressing and machining equipment, and the only truck wheel line in the U.K.
- 370 employees

Cork Gully

Tooling and Machining

Precision Metal Products — Pontypridd, Glamorgan

- Manufacturer of low pressure die cast moulding tools and dies
- Sales of £1.7m p.a. largely to Parkfield Wheel plants and rubber moulders
- Long leasehold facility on a peppercorn rent
- Full range of profile forming and erodomatic machinery. CAD/CAM facilities
- 39 employees

Standard Tools — Wednesbury, West Midlands

- Manufacturer of press turning tools for a wide range of components including crossmembers, sumps, truck and car doors and satellite dishes
- Sales of £3m p.a. to a wide variety of customers
- Leasehold factory covering 25,000 sq. ft.
- Equipment includes Kellers and Heyfinger profile milling machines, and a range of other plant up to tryout presses of 400 tons
- 47 employees

Fishers — nr Blackpool, Lancs

- Manufacturer of high quality plastic injection moulding and rubber mould tools. Some small plastic components are also made
- Sales of £3m p.a. to aerospace and other high technology customers
- Freehold site of 60,000 sq. ft.
- Sophisticated erosion, forming, grinding and machining equipment. Extensive deep hole boring capacity. In-house tool setting on special performance machines
- 100 employees

Precision Components — Peterborough, Cambs

- Machining and finishing of iron and aluminium castings and production of a range of pipes, including fuel lines
- Sales of £26m p.a. mainly to the automotive market
- Leasehold premises covering 280,000 sq. ft.
- Equipment covers an extensive range of CNC machines including Swadlow turning and Sheraton 5-Axis machining centres
- High quality statistical process control
- 400 employees

Cork Gully

PARKFIELD GROUP PLC
In Administration

The manufacturing businesses of the Parkfield Group are offered for sale individually, in related groups or as a whole

These businesses, which are currently under administration, are being funded and managed in order to preserve their integrity both within the Parkfield Group and for the benefit of future owners

Each business is individually viable and benefits from

- Substantial recent capital investment
- Strong local management
- Leading/strategic positions in national or international marketplaces
- Prestigious customer base/order book

Sales particulars for each business are available on request in writing from the company at the address below:—

Longdene House
Longdene Road
Haslemere
Surrey GU29 2PH

JOINT ADMINISTRATORS

Michael A Jordan
Adrian R Stanway
Malcolm J London

Cork Gully

Ferrous Castings

Parkfield Richards — Leicester

- Manufacturer of SG iron components with grey iron applications and cast iron bar for special customers
- Sales of £5m p.a. mainly to machine tool manufacturers
- 10 acre freehold site
- Facilities include Mouldmaster line for SG iron castings and small Hunter line for smaller casting applications
- 130 employees

William Lee — Sheffield, Yorks

- Manufacturer of SG iron components for all applications
- Sales of £14m p.a. to railway and automotive manufacturers
- 8 acre freehold site
- Facilities include three casting lines — Disamatic, Holdsworth and Jolt Squeeze — supported from a medium frequency furnace
- 420 employees

Parkfield Horwich — Bolton, Lancs

- Manufacturer of wide range of grey iron and cast iron products. Separate heavy leaf springs production facilities
- Sales of £19m p.a. to railway and automotive manufacturers
- 28 acre freehold site
- Facilities include sophisticated hot blast cupola and electric medium frequency melting. Two casting lines with totally integrated Kargel Wagner Leaf spring shop with special purpose forming machines and two integrated light press lines
- 330 employees

Parkfield Foundry — Stockton, Cleveland

- Manufacturer of SG iron tunnel sections and other SG components
- Sales of £17m p.a. to automotive and transportation customers
- 7 acre freehold site
- Facilities include automated boxless casting lines, with cupola melting facilities
- 285 employees

Parkfield Chesterfield — Chesterfield, Derbyshire

- Manufacturer of SG iron products for the automotive industry
- Sales of £12m p.a. including European customers
- 3.5 acre freehold site
- Facilities include new Disamatic casting line supported by electric melting and floor moulding to produce large tunnel segments
- 165 employees

Elkington Gatic — Dover, Kent

- Machining and distribution of grey iron and steel fabricated installation access covers
- Sales of £5m p.a. to a wide range of contractors, the Post Office and airport authorities
- 0.9 acre leasehold site with 20 years remaining
- 36 employees

Cork Gully

Pressings and Fabrications

Polarcold — Congleton, Cheshire

- Manufacturer of a complete range of pressed components including tanks, panels and door skins for trucks, satellite dishes and domestic appliance pressings
- Sales of £10m p.a. largely to automotive and domestic appliance manufacturers
- Freehold factory covering 280,000 sq. ft.
- Equipment includes a full range of presses from 60 to 1000 tons with 128" bed size. Complete process lines for tank welding and body-in-white installations. Spray and powder coat plants
- 278 employees

Homer Pressings — Walsall, West Midlands

- Manufacturer of small pressed assemblies and components
- Sales of £5m p.a. mainly to the automotive sector
- Freehold premises of 45,000 sq. ft. including extensive warehousing
- Equipment includes a range of presses from 60 to 600 tons, and welded assembly process units, both CO₂ and spot
- 140 employees

Cork Gully

Steel Chassis

Thompson Chassis — Wolverhampton, West Midlands

- Manufacturer of a complete range of chassis and chassis components
- Sales of £22m p.a. to the automotive sector with many prestigious contracts
- Freehold factory covering 275,000 sq. ft.
- Equipment includes an extensive range of presses from 60 to 4000 tons — the largest in Europe. Sophisticated controlled process production line for 4x4 chassis. Electrophoretic paint plant
- Extensive new chassis design support given to customers
- Significant new contract recently awarded
- 430 employees

Cork Gully

Tuesday's Closing

12 Month			52						
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low / P.M.	Chg

[illegible][illegible]

Tuesday's Prices

[illegible]

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
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[illegible][illegible]

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d).

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Open	Close	Vol	Yld Pct	Shs	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	29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Among the topics to be covered:

- Interview with a leading figure in East-West trade and investment.
- Economic reforms in East European countries.
- Industrial joint-ventures with East European partners.
- Banking, finance, currency convertibility.
- Transportation and communications: the East European infrastructure.
- Investment from Asia.
- US-East Europe business ties.
- East Europe and the EC.
- Influence of the new Germany.
- Environmental problems.
- Management training and consulting in East European countries.
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NAME	AGE	SEX	REL	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	10:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	11:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	11:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	12:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	12:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	13:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
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JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	14:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
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JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	15:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	16:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	16:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	17:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	17:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	18:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	18:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	19:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	19:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	20:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	20:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	21:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	21:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	22:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	22:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	23:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
JOHN J. BROWN	25	M	H	1902	23:30	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
MARY J. BROWN	22	F	W	1902	24:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York

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NEW LOWS 36			
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Lisbon Bank Draws Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LISBON — Investors have flocked to the Lisbon bourse this week for the latest stage of Portugal's radical privatization drive: the issue of another 31 percent of Banco Totta & Acores.

The operation, begun Monday, will transform BTA into the country's largest private bank from the fourth largest commercial bank in terms of assets. It is the first financial institution in which a majority stake is being sold.

Stockbrokers reported strong demand for the issue and said it could

match that of the sale of 49 percent of BTA a year ago, which was 4.5 times oversubscribed.

A total of 7.75 million shares are up for sale and are expected to pull in at least 22.5 billion escudos (\$158.4 million). The base price is set at 3,000 escudos per share. The president of the bank, Alípio Dias, predicted that the offer would be at least three-times oversubscribed.

BTA's size and strong growth has made it one of the most popular investor targets in the center-right government's scheme launched last year to reverse the nationalizations of the 1974 leftist revolution.

Among those most interested in the sell-off is Banco Español de Crédito SA of Spain, which snapped up some 5 percent of BTA in the last flotation.

The Spanish bank has alliances with a Portuguese group including investment holding company Valores Iberoicos which holds 18 percent of BTA. Market sources predict that between them, the two could control 40 percent of BTA after Tuesday's sell off.

Concern about a foreign group dominating BTA has prompted the Social Democrat government to retain 20 percent of equity capital for a time, although it says that stake will be sold later.

As with previous privatizations, foreign ownership is limited to 10 percent of the company's equity capital.

To enhance the appeal to national investors, several groups are being offered shares at preferential prices. BTA employees can buy at 2,700 escudos while small investors and Portuguese abroad can buy at 2,800 escudos. Stock is available for existing shareholders, bond holders and depositors at 2,900 escudos.

The state's privatization drive to pare the bulky state sector has already seen partial stakes go in two insurance companies and the full sale of brewers Unicer.

(Reuters, AP)

Losses of \$143.8 Million Announced by PowerGen

Reuters
LONDON — The state-owned British electricity generating company, PowerGen PLC, said Tuesday it lost \$79.9 million (\$143.8 million) for the year ending March 31, 1990.

The company also announced provisions totaling \$355.9 million, comprising exceptional items of \$170.1 million and an extraordinary item of \$185.8 million.

Exceptional items are for the

overhaul of major equipment, the correction of major plant defects, provisions for liability and damage claims and the equalization of male and female retirement ages, the company said.

Extraordinary items include the cost of restructuring before sale, flotation, revaluation of coal stocks and vesting when it was formed from part of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

EC Approves Consortium To Bid on Mobile Phone Net

Reuters
BRUSSELS — The EC Commission on Tuesday cleared plans for a West German-French-Finnish consortium to bid for work on a European mobile telephone network.

The Commission, which can veto ventures it believes could hinder competition within the 12-nation bloc, said none of the companies should have been able to bid on its own for work on the Groupe Special Mobile project.

Launched in 1987 by various European telephony administrations, the project has already announced plans to become operational by next year.

The Commission said the consortium — set up by West Germany's AEG AG, France's Alcatel NV and Finland's Oy Nokia AB — was the first to give notice to it of their agreement.

But it said other companies had formed alliances to make bids for the Groupe Special Mobile project.

Kreditkassa Adds To Bolig Stake

Reuters
OSLO — Norway's second biggest bank, Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse, said Tuesday it had raised its stake in the Norwegian finance company Bolig-og Næringskredit to 28.8 percent.

The Kreditkassen chief executive, Sverre Walter Rostoft, said his bank bought the additional 8.8 percent for around 125 million kroner (\$20.1 million).

Last week, Norway's biggest bank, Den Norske Bank, said a 10.7 percent stake in Bolig.

Allianz Expects 10% Rise In Revenue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — Allianz AG, Europe's largest insurance company, said Tuesday it expected revenue to increase 10 percent this year to 26 billion Deutsche marks (\$27.5 billion) and said 1990 profits were likely to be in line with those reported for last year.

Net consolidated profit last year was 1.15 billion DM, calculated on a new basis including both life assurance and majority stake holdings abroad, the group chairman, Wolfgang Schieren, said. Revenues were 31.8 billion DM last year.

Mr. Schieren said it could be assumed that 1990 profits would be comparable with the 1989 results.

One uncertainty hanging over 1990 would be the consolidation of Allianz's new business in East Germany, Mr. Schieren said.

The figures represented consolidation of global operations for the first time.

Allianz said 40 percent of its revenue in 1989 was abroad, with Europe accounting for 76.4 percent.

These figures include a total of 223 companies. In 1988, Allianz consolidated the results of 23 German companies.

Concerning East Germany, Mr. Schieren said that Allianz would be sending 1,300 employees into that section of Germany in the next two years to train people.

Allianz holds a 51 percent stake in a new East German company, Deutsche Versicherung AG, which started operations on July 1.

(AFP, Reuters)

Redland Plans Venture With Lafarge of France

Reuters

LONDON — The British building materials concern Redland PLC said Tuesday that it has agreed to form a joint venture with Lafarge Coppee SA of France in European plasterboard that will buy out CSR Ltd. of Australia. Redland's present plasterboard partner.

The Lafarge venture will incorporate all of Redland's plasterboard activities in Britain, France, the Netherlands and Scandinavia and Lafarge's plasterboard operations in France, Italy and Spain. Redland will initially have a 20 percent stake in the joint venture and Lafarge the rest.

CSR said that when the formation of the Lafarge-Redland venture is completed on Sept. 30, it will sell the new entity the 49 percent stake it holds in its present venture with Redland for \$130 million.

Lafarge and Redland are to contribute their respective plasterboard businesses to the new joint venture. In addition, Redland is to pay \$16 million (\$29.4 million) and Lafarge \$39 million.

Redland said it will have the right to increase its interest in the venture to 33.4 percent or sell its stake to Lafarge for a price to be agreed on.

It said Redland Plasterboard will continue to trade under the Redland name in Britain and have the same management.

Redland's managing director, Robert Napier, said of the venture, "In exchanging 51 percent of a developing business for 20 percent of a much larger, well-established op-

eration, we have not only enhanced the future of our plasterboard investment but also underlined our commitment to Redland's customers and employees."

Bernard Kasriel, managing director at Lafarge, said the venture will have annual revenue of 2 billion francs and was expected to expand by 5 percent to 7 percent a year for the next two to three years. But he predicted that competition would remain as fierce as ever, keeping prices under pressure.

"Having a complete product range and Europe-wide distribution is a key advantage for us," Mr. Kasriel said.

He said CSR had been surprised by the problems it experienced trying to break into the European plasterboard market.

Redland's plasterboard operations are in Britain, Ireland, France and Sweden. Its four plasterboard plants in Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and France have a combined capacity of 90 million square meters (\$69 million square feet).

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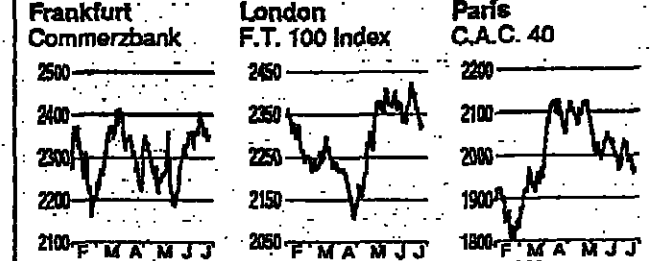
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Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	119.20	118.70	+0.42
Brussels	Stock Index	6291.97	6304.60	-0.20
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2353.20	2337.80	+0.66
Frankfurt	DAX	1918.12	1911.69	+0.39
Helsinki	UNITAS	650.10	648.60	+0.27
London	Financial Times 30	1844.50	1838.10	+0.35
London	FT-SE 100	2326.20	2316.50	+0.42
Madrid	General Index	294.17	293.84	+0.11
Milan	MIB	1067.10	1060.80	+0.59
Paris	CAC 40	1965.57	1955.35	+0.52
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1331.10	1314.50	+1.26
Vienna	Stock Index	718.48	719.50	-0.14
Zurich	SBS	668.50	662.90	+0.84

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

NatWest Profit Climbs 22% in Half

Reuters
LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC reported Tuesday that pretax profit climbed 22.4 percent in first half of 1990 but warned that the second half of the year is likely to be difficult.

"We expect that conditions will remain difficult during the rest of this year," the NatWest chairman Lord Alexander said.

NatWest said pretax profit after debt provisions rose to \$431 million (\$794.5 million), from \$352 million a year earlier. Analysts said the profit was slightly below market expectations.

Lord Alexander said the profit figures "are considerably lower than we would have wished. In the current economic conditions in the United Kingdom and the United States, we have needed to make substantial provisions and income growth has slowed," he said.

Reflecting problems in the British economy, NatWest said profit from domestic financial services fell to \$390 million from \$456 million a year earlier.

Very high interest rates have reduced demand for most banking services and well has sharply increased the rate of loan defaults, analysts said.

NatWest's provisions against possible bad debts totaled \$425 million. Of the total, \$227 million

was for specific charges against domestic debt while \$192 million was for international debt, excluding that of Third World countries.

Analysts said a rise in the group's cost-income ratio to 69.8 percent this year from 65.7 percent a year earlier was also disappointing.

Lord Alexander said this increase reflected the loss of interest income after problem country debt sales and write-off of other debts.

The NatWest chairman said the high interest rates hit personal and commercial markets, but retail savings made good growth and there was satisfactory income growth from the branch network.

Corporate and institutional banking contributed \$102 million, compared with a loss of \$137 million a year earlier, when big provisions against Third World loans dragged down profits.

NatWest investment bank made a \$4 million profit, down from \$38 million last year.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	Japan	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Belgium	Netherlands	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Greece	Ireland	Other	Total
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Loss	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	3.00	4.8	12.5	120 1/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	+1/4
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	-1/4
Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	-1/4
Oracle	0.00	0.0	12.0	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4
Sun	0.00	0.0	11.0	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
Novell	0.00	0.0	13.0	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	-1/4
Lotus	0.00	0.0	14.0	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	-1/4
Intuit	0.00	0.0	15.0	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	-1/4
Visa	0.00	0.0	16.0	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
MasterCard	0.00	0.0	17.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
Discover	0.00	0.0	18.0	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	-1/4
Amex	0.00	0.0	19.0	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	-1/4
Bank of America	0.00	0.0	20.0	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	-1/4
Wells Fargo	0.00	0.0	21.0	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	-1/4
Citigroup	0.00	0.0	22.0	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	-1/4
JPMorgan	0.00	0.0	23.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.0	24.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.0	25.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
JP Morgan Chase	0.00	0.0	26.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	0.00	0.0	27.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
First City	0.00	0.0	28.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wachovia	0.00	0.0	29.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of South Carolina	0.00	0.0	30.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
First National Bank	0.00	0.0	31.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of America	0.00	0.0	32.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	0.00	0.0	33.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Citigroup	0.00	0.0	34.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan	0.00	0.0	35.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.0	36.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.0	37.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
JP Morgan Chase	0.00	0.0	38.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	0.00	0.0	39.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
First City	0.00	0.0	40.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wachovia	0.00	0.0	41.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of South Carolina	0.00	0.0	42.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
First National Bank	0.00	0.0	43.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of America	0.00	0.0	44.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	0.00	0.0	45.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Citigroup	0.00	0.0	46.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan	0.00	0.0	47.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.0	48.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.0	49.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
JP Morgan Chase	0.00	0.0	50.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	0.00	0.0	51.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
First City	0.00	0.0	52.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wachovia	0.00	0.0	53.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of South Carolina	0.00	0.0	54.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
First National Bank	0.00	0.0	55.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of America	0.00	0.0	56.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	0.00	0.0	57.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Citigroup	0.00	0.0	58.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan	0.00	0.0	59.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.0	60.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.0	61.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
JP Morgan Chase	0.00	0.0	62.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	0.00	0.0	63.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
First City	0.00	0.0	64.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wachovia	0.00	0.0	65.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of South Carolina	0.00	0.0	66.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
First National Bank	0.00	0.0	67.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of America	0.00	0.0	68.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	0.00	0.0	69.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Citigroup	0.00	0.0	70.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan	0.00	0.0	71.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.0	72.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.0	73.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
JP Morgan Chase	0.00	0.0	74.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	0.00	0.0	75.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
First City	0.00	0.0	76.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wachovia	0.00	0.0	77.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of South Carolina	0.00	0.0	78.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
First National Bank	0.00	0.0	79.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of America	0.00	0.0	80.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	0.00	0.0	81.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Citigroup	0.00	0.0	82.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan	0.00	0.0	83.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.0	84.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.0	85.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
JP Morgan Chase	0.00	0.0	86.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	0.00	0.0	87.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
First City	0.00	0.0	88.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wachovia	0.00	0.0	89.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of South Carolina	0.00	0.0	90.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
First National Bank	0.00	0.0	91.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Bank of America	0.00	0.0	92.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	0.00	0.0	93.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Citigroup	0.00	0.0	94.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
JPMorgan	0.00	0.0	95.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
Goldman Sachs	0.00	0.0	96.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	0.00	0.0	97.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
JP Morgan Chase	0.00	0.0	98.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4
Bank of New York	0.00	0.0	99.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
First City	0.00	0.0	100.0	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4

MARKET DIARY

Market Ends Mixed
As UAL Plummets

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday as investors traded cautiously in advance of several big economic reports due out this week.

But in the last half-hour of trading, stocks took a sharp dive, then recovered to close down 12.13 at 2,905.20. At one point, the average had fallen nearly 39 points, as computer-program traders began to sell heavily.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by 10 to 9 on the New York Stock Exchange. Big Board volume totaled 173.81 million shares, against 146.47 million in the previous session.

The NYSE's composite index rose 0.42 to 194.60.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index fell 0.05 to 353.60.

A steep decline in the price of UAL Corp. stock set off the drop in late trading, market observers said. The trade publication American Banker said Tuesday that Citicorp and Chase Manhattan Corp. representatives did not attend a meeting Friday on possible bank financing for the planned employee buyout.

The report cast doubt on the viability of the deal.

UAL, which fell more than 6 points Monday, plunged another 17 1/2 to 139.

Oil stocks were one of the bright spots Tuesday, benefiting from a rise in crude prices.

The September contract for West Texas Intermediate oil was up 49 cents to \$20.70 a barrel in late afternoon.

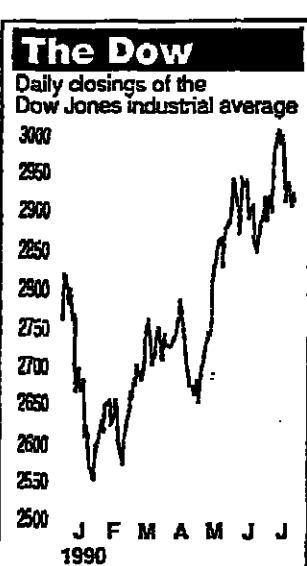
Atlantic Richfield rose 1 1/2 to 129 1/2. Chevron gained 1 1/2 to 79 1/2. Exxon was up 1 1/2 to 51 1/2 and Texaco was up 1/2 to 63 1/2.

Michael Metz, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co., said many investors stayed out of the market because of growing concern that the United States might be heading into a recession.

"When in doubt, do nothing" was the attitude on Wall Street, Mr. Metz said.

The government planned to announce its index of leading economic indicators on Wednesday, the same day that the National Association of Purchasing Management was scheduled to release its monthly survey on the manufacturing economy.

Commodity Trading Halt
Officials said trading on New York's five commodity exchanges was halted four times Tuesday, with the longest outage about 40 minutes, because of a data transmission problem, the Associated Press reported from New York.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
General	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13
Industrials	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13
Technology	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13
Health Care	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13
Financial	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13
Energy	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13
Materials	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13
Consumer Goods	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13
Real Estate	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13
Utilities	2905.20	2890.00	2905.20	+12.13

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
General	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05
Industrials	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05
Technology	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05
Health Care	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05
Financial	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05
Energy	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05
Materials	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05
Consumer Goods	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05
Real Estate	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05
Utilities	353.60	352.00	353.60	-0.05

NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246

NYSE Diary

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812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246
812	717	717	2,246

DOLLAR: Sinks to New Depths

(Continued from first page)

cause investors can count on capital gains and a diversification of dollars.

Short- and medium-term factors also play a role. On the short end, Mr. Sargent pointed out that three-month Eurodollars are yielding 7.80 percent and three-month Japanese yen 7.70 percent.

Moreover, Japanese call money stands at 7.56 percent, but is under pressure to rise one-half or three-quarters of a point by fall, while in the U.S. the Fed is under pressure to cut rates by half a point.

Richard Whitten, vice president for foreign exchange at Goldman Sachs & Co., said the dollar should ease further in the medium term under conflicting U.S. and German policies.

"To get our budget in order, we will have to have a tight fiscal policy and a loose monetary policy, which is a sure-fire recipe for a weak currency," he said.

"In the 1990s, Germany will have a loose fiscal policy and a tight money, which makes a strong mark — just as the same policy gave us a strong dollar in the early 1980s."

London dealers said they expected the dollar to keep weakening and to test previous records, Reuters reported. Few of them saw any reason to buy dollars.

Most analysts agreed that the dollar will test an all-time low soon — possibly before the end of this week.

The U.S. currency has struck several consecutive two-and-a-half-year lows over the past week. Floating exchange rates began in 1973 when the United States unilaterally devalued the dollar from the gold standard.

The dollar fell in London to 1.586 DM before closing at 1.588, well below Monday's 1.61. It also fell sharply against other major currencies, shedding almost two yen to end at 146.25.

The dollar was hit in thin afternoon business by speculative sales and dealers selling to prevent further losses when it breached chart support levels at 1.6 DM and 146.50 yen.

Kenji Kawahara, dealer at the Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank in London, said the current foreign exchange market is driven by interest rates and this trend will continue push the dollar lower.

Dealers will be watching Friday's employment report for further evidence. Economists are forecasting that the unemployment rate will rise by 0.1 percent to 5.3 percent.

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DOLLAR: Sinks to New Depths

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Tin Council Is Dissolved

Reuters

LONDON — With no staff and no office left to meet in, the once powerful International Tin Council dissolved itself on Tuesday five years after it went bust trying to regulate the world market in tin.

The ITC, whose collapse in October 1985 sent the price of the metal tumbling from \$8,100 (now \$14,853) a ton to \$3,400 the following March, no longer

had any reason to exist after it settled its debts earlier this year.

It even had to borrow the headquarters of the International Sugar Organization to formally wind itself up, and went through the formality of declaring itself finished in a press release.

The collapse of the ITC undid the frailty of international pacts to regulate commodity trade.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse July 31

Class Prev.

Amsterdam

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Two Reports Show Vigor In Japanese Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — In two signs of a surging economy, the Japanese government reported Tuesday that the index of leading economic indicators and housing starts rose strongly in the latest reporting periods. The government also said unemployment rose slightly.

The leading indicators index stood at 63.6 in May, well above the so-called "boom or bust" line of 50, suggesting that the economy remains on an expansionary path, the Economic Planning Agency said. The index was at 54.5 in April.

The index may decline in June but is still likely to be above the key 50 mark, an agency official said.

Housing starts rose 7.8 percent in June from a year earlier to 162,007 and were up 10.5 percent from the previous month, the Construction Ministry said.

Japanese interest rates have been rising as the economy continues to expand, and bankers said Tuesday that they expect most of the country's major banks to raise their short-term lending rates in August.

In the other report released Tuesday, the Management and Coordination Agency reported that Japan's seasonally adjusted jobs rate stood at 2.2 percent in June, up 0.1 percent from May.

A private, nonprofit group, the Research Institute of National Economy, said Tuesday that Japan's economy will likely grow at an average annual rate of 4.8 percent in the 1990s. (Reuters, AFP)

China Shadow on Taipei Path to GATT

By Steve Glain
International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — Although Taiwan is a prominent trading nation, it can't compete with the promise of the great "China market," a mythical world where a billion consumers gobble up an unlimited supply of imported goods.

Such a vision has made China's backward economy the darling of merchants and trade envoys for centuries. It has also paralyzed a bid from Taiwan, the world's 13th largest trading nation, to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Taiwan's application for GATT membership has been a political hot potato since it was submitted on Jan. 1 this year. Although the Taiwan government has tried to slip into the GATT by applying as

a trading entity and not a sovereign state, pressure from China has kept the application in limbo, analysts and local officials said.

Ke-sheng Shou, director general

of Taiwan's Board of Foreign Trade, said Taiwan had hoped all the contracting parties to GATT would recognize the importance of it being a complete trading body.

"But unfortunately, they are worried about the political considerations," he added.

China and Taiwan have shared a bitter relationship since 1949, when the Nationalist Party fled to Taiwan from China to escape communist forces. Although trade and in-

vestment across the 100-mile-long Formosa Strait is thriving, the two governments have yet to establish even the most rudimentary diplomatic contact.

Because both countries claim to represent the Chinese people on the mainland and in Taiwan, China

has vehemently protested Taiwan's application to the GATT as a threat to Chinese unity. Beijing's application to the GATT is also under consideration.

In an attempt to defuse protest from China, Taipei applied for a GATT seat as the "customs territory" of Taiwan and its surrounding islands of Peng, Kinmen and Matsu. It also applied as a developed nation, unlike China, forgoing the export tax credits allowed members with developing economies.

Few people doubt Taiwan's qualifications for membership. The country's average import tax has been reduced to 5.4 percent, down from 6.0 percent in 1987, and trade officials said they are confident they can whittle it to the GATT's minimum requirement of 3.5 percent by the end of next year.

Taiwan's two-way trade in 1989 was valued at \$118.2 billion, with exports accounting for \$66.2 billion. The country's 22 million people enjoy a per capita annual income of about \$7,000, the second-highest level in Asia behind Japan, and trade officials said they expect that figure to reach \$20,000 dollars by the year 2000.

In contrast, China generated total trade valued at \$111.6 billion in 1989, and ran a trade deficit of \$6.5 billion. The mainland is the world's 15 largest trading nation, and has an annual per-capita income of about \$350.

Taiwan's GATT application has been endorsed by only six countries, all minor contracting nations. The organizations most influential members, including the United States, have all informally supported Taiwan as a GATT member, but have offered no formal endorsement.

The assistant U.S. trade representative, Sandra Kristoff, told Asian-based reporters last month that the fate of Taiwan's GATT application had been hotly debated within the Bush administration, but that no formal decision is expected soon.

Trade officials in Taiwan said they would never use the country's immense wealth to "buy" a seat on GATT, although some private analysts suggested Taiwan's resources should be used as a counterweight against China's influence.

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SPORTS

After 7-Inning, 16-2 Victory, Cubans State the Obvious: Americans Not 'Very Tough'

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

TACOMA — The Soviet Union took up baseball just three years ago, so there was little surprise last week at the Goodwill Games when that nation's team lost, 17-0, to the Americans.

But there was plenty of talk Monday night when the country that calls baseball its national pastime lost to Cuba.

GOODWILL GAMES

which also has a longstanding passion for the sport, 16-2. It could have been worse, had the 10-run mercy rule not been invoked in the seventh inning.

So now Cuba will play Japan in the gold medal game on Tuesday. Japan beat Canada, 15-8, in Monday's other semifinal. The United States will play Canada for the bronze medal.

"I'm not surprised," Cuban star Omar Linares said after getting five hits in five at-bats. "The pitches weren't very tough."

Cuba's leadoff batter, German Mesa, drove in four runs. Every Cuban in the starting lineup scored at least once. The No. 9 batter, Victor Mesa, went two for two, scored twice and drove in one run. Cuba had 19 hits.

After a scoreless first inning, Cuba scored seven runs on seven hits in the second inning, when 13 batters went to the plate. U.S. starter Joey Hamilton of Georgia Southern, who gave up six of the runs, was pulled from the game after eight batters, but that didn't stop the onslaught. The Cubans added three more runs in the third off reliever Paul Byrd of Louisiana State.

Cuba also took a shot at the spirit of the games, executing a sacrifice bunt with a 10-0 lead.

Until the seventh, and last, inning, the Americans could not get a runner to third base off Cuban starter Osvaldo Fernandez, who threw a four-hitter. Only three U.S. players made it to second until the seventh, when Brent Gates, who plays at Minnesota, doubled off the way to drive in Joe Ciccarola of Loyola Marymount.

Soviets Win in Hockey

The Soviet Union skated to a 4-0 first-period lead and went on to a 10-1 victory over the United States in hockey.

The Associated Press reported. The Soviets played a disciplined game, with little of the intimidation tactics that resulted in each team winning once during a two-game exhibition series between the squads in late July. The United States had not beaten the

Soviet national team in a tournament game since the 1980 Winter Olympics until the 3-1 victory in Oakland, California, earlier this month.

Monday night's game bore little resemblance to that contest as goalie Arturs Irbe of the Soviet Union stopped 20 of 21 shots by U.S. players. The Soviets got 51 shots on goal and Pavel Bure and Evgeny Davydov each scored twice.

The Americans consistently were unable to penetrate a strong defense led by Irbe and fared poorly against the swift, strong Soviet attackers.

The Soviets are 2-0 and the U.S. 1-1 in the eight-team round-robin tournament. The Soviets will be one of the top two teams in their brackets to advance to the medal round. The Americans will move on if they beat West Germany, which is 0-2 and their next opponent.

Upset in Boxing

In boxing, Sergio Reyes, the U.S. 119-pounder (54 kilograms), scored the biggest upset yet as he defeated reigning world champion Enrique Carrion of Cuba by a 3-2 decision. United Press International reported. It was the first loss of the year for Carrion.

U.S. bantamweight Tony Gonzalez beat Young Shinn Soo of South Korea on a unanimous decision.

But heavyweights Javier Alvarez and John Bray both lost. World champion Felix Savon of Cuba had no problem with Alvarez and Bray was beaten, 5-0, by Bert Teuchert of West Germany. In the welterweight division, the Romanian world champion, Francisc Vastag, scored a 3-2 decision over Emmett Linton of the United States.

The U.S. team won the only two gold medals of the day, in synchronized swimming. Kristin Babb was first in solo and the Josephson twins, Karen and Sarah, won in duet.

Soviets Back Games

A Soviet official said his country will make a "joint effort" to stage the 1994 Goodwill Games in Moscow and Leningrad. The Associated Press reported.

Anatoli Kolesov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, said that his committee will move ahead with plans, even if Ted Turner and his Turner Broadcasting System don't participate.

"We have no doubts about the future of the Goodwill Games," Kolesov said. TBS, the games' originator and primary sponsor, has backed away from committing itself to a third installment, citing costs. Turner said recently that TBS may lose \$26 million on the games.



Infielder Kazuhiko Miyakawa of Japan went to the air...



...for a crowd-pleasing flip before his team beat Canada.

Morgan's 2-Hitter Adds to Reds' Slump

The Associated Press

Mike Morgan pitched 6 1/2 perfect innings en route to his first career two-hitter as the Dodgers handed the Cincinnati Reds their eighth straight loss, 4-1, in Los Angeles.

The Reds did not reach base Monday night until Barry Larkin singled with one out in the seventh. Paul O'Neill singled behind Larkin, who scored on a grounder by Eric Davis.

Morgan, who had lost four of his last five decisions, struck out seven and walked one.

Kirk Gibson homered and Rick Dempsey, Juan Samuel and Hinkle Brooks also drove in runs for the Dodgers.

Los Angeles, third in the National League West, has won seven of its last eight games to move from 13 1/2 to seven games behind Cincinnati in nine days.

Astros 6, Giants 1: In San Francisco, Danny Darwin gave up four hits in eight innings and Houston, aided by two Giant errors, scored five runs in the ninth.

The Astros broke a 1-1 tie when right fielder Mike Kingery misplayed Rafael Ramirez's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded. The ball, stirred off Kingery's glove after he and center fielder Brett Butler got mixed up, pinch-hitter Carl Nichols hit a bases-loaded single to left, scoring two more runs, and the final two came home when third baseman Matt Williams misplayed a routine grounder by Bill Doran.

Braves 4, Padres 3: Ozzie Guillen homered in the 11th in San Diego as Atlanta ended a five-game losing streak.

Jeff Blauser had tripled home a run in the top of the 10th to give the Braves a 3-2 lead before Jack Clark homered in the bottom of the inning to tie the score. The homer, Clark's 18th of the season, was the 300th of his career.

Red Sox 3, White Sox 0: In an American League game in Boston, Roger Clemens earned his second straight shutout despite a sore shoulder.

Clemens said he had occasional pain in his right shoulder that "feels like a cramp." He said he was "just praying I can work myself through this."

Clemens gave up nine hits and struck out eight in his 23rd career shutout that extended his scoreless streak to 23 innings.

Wade Boggs hit two doubles, driving in one run and scoring one, and Carlos Quintana homered.

Yankees 6, Tigers 2: Oscar Azo-car and Jesse Barfield drove in

three runs each and Dave LaPoint allowed only six hits in New York. Cecil Fielder accounted for both of the Tiger runs with his major league-leading 53rd homer. It fol-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

lowed Alan Trammell's double off LaPoint in the fourth.

Twins 7, Angels 3: Gary Gastri drove in four runs with his 12th homer, a single and a double in Minneapolis. Gaetti hit a solo homer in the second inning, singled in a run in the sixth and doubled in two more in the seventh.

Part Blyleven allowed only Gaetti's homer until the sixth, when the Twins scored three times on four singles and a sacrifice fly.

Blue Jays 9, Orioles 2: In Baltimore, Kelly Gruber had three hits, including a two-run homer, and Todd Stottlemyre allowed six hits over six innings to end a four-game losing streak.

George Bell hit his 200th career home run and Pat Borders hit a two-run homer for the Blue Jays, who had 12 hits, including three by Mookie Wilson.

Royals 7, Indians 6: In Cleveland, Gerald Perry homered to start a four-run fourth inning for the Royals, and they scored three more in the sixth, taking a 7-1 lead. The Indians scored five runs in the last two innings before Jeff Montgomery came on for his 15th save.

Mike MacFarlane had three hits and two runs batted in and Pat

Tabler drove in two runs for the Royals.

Rangers 3, Brewers 1: Bobby Witt allowed four hits in seven innings for his sixth straight victory and Jeff Kunkel, a .147 hitter, homered in Milwaukee.

Kunkel broke a 1-1 tie with a homer in the fifth, his first since last September, and Harold Baines added a homer for the Rangers in the eighth.

Athletics 6, Mariners 2: Mike Jackson walked Dave Henderson with two out and the bases loaded to force in the go-ahead run and the Athletics scored three more times in the seventh in Oakland.

Tony Steinbach added a two-run single and Felix Jose an RBI single to complete the rally.

Milan's Money Talks, NHL Sees Kurri Walk

The Associated Press

EDMONTON, Alberta — Jari Kurri, who helped the Edmonton Oilers win five Stanley Cups and became the most prolific European scorer ever to play in the National Hockey League, is off to Italy to play hockey.

The right wing has signed a two-year deal to play with the Milan Devils of the Italian league that could make him the highest-paid player in European hockey history.

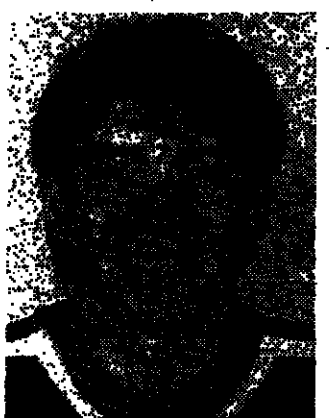
"We have a deal," said Kurri, who is from Finland. Umberto Gandini, a spokesman for the company that owns the Milan Devils, also confirmed the deal Monday.

Reports indicate Kurri could make \$1 million a year with endorsements and bonuses. A clause in the contract would allow Kurri to break the deal after one year.

Another clause will allow him to take time off during the season to play for Finland in the world championship, a long-time goal.

Kurri, who became a free agent July 1, scored 474 goals in his 10 seasons and had 569 assists for 1,043 points and an average of more than 100 points a season. His 92 playoff goals are the most in NHL history.

The general manager of the Oilers, Glen Sather, said he tried to keep Kurri, "but it became clear during negotiations that he wanted to return to Europe so he could



Kurri: \$1 million a year?

participate in the 1991 world championships in Finland next spring." Sather said the Oilers will keep Kurri on their protected list in case he wants to return to the NHL.

"There are of course a lot of reasons for leaving Edmonton," Kurri said, "but my need to spend more time with my family is above them."

Kurri's new club will play a 36-game schedule compared with the NHL schedule of 80 games.

The Devils hope Kurri will help them topple Italian league powerhouse Bolzano, which has won the title eight of the past 10 seasons.

SIDELINES

Spalding Pulls Its Ads From PGA in Protest

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts (AP) — Spalding, the largest U.S. golf ball manufacturer, joined Tuesday corporations withdrawing advertising from the PGA Championship in protest of the host club's all-white membership policy.

The PGA will begin Aug. 9 at Shoal Creek Country Club in Birmingham, Alabama.

Six corporations, led by IBM, have canceled television commercials for the event broadcast by ESPN and ABC. NBC's second largest affiliate, KNBC-TV in Burbank, California, said it will refuse to air highlights of the tournament.

For the Record

The Israeli Football Association on Tuesday blocked British publisher Robert Maxwell's plan to buy and merge two debt-ridden clubs, Be'er and Hapoel, ruling it was too late to rearrange schedules before the season starts Sept. 1.

The Southwest Conference said Monday that the University of Arkansas likely will switch to the Southeastern Conference.

Jaquet Evans won the 200-meter freestyle at the U.S. Swimming Long Course National Championships in Austin, Texas. Evans' time was 2:01.27, seconds, the world's best time.

Real Madrid agreed Monday to pay off Argentine World Cup defender Oscar Ruggeri and signed international midfielder Luis Milla from Barcelona.

BOOKS

THE SEXUAL POLITICS OF MEAT: A Feminist-Vegetarian Critical Theory

By Carol J. Adams. 256 pages. \$22.95. Continuum Publishing Group, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Colman McCarthy

GEORGE BUSH'S renunciation of broccoli — the boldest deed of his presidency to date — was good for a passing chuckle. He won a follow-up laugh with his pledge to keep on chopping pork rinds. Meat is man-food, by George. Behind the yucks was the unglorious playing out of what Carol J. Adams, a feminist and ethical vegetarian, calls "the patriarchal nature of our meat-eating culture."

Until now, no major examination has been attempted on how vegetarianism relates to masculinity or femininity. Adams, who has a master's of divinity from Yale and an angel's touch with language, belongs to a rare species: a clear-headed scholar who joins the ideas of two movements — vegetarianism and feminism — and turns them into a single coherent and moral theory. Her argument — rational and persuasive — is that oppression of women and domination of animals overlapped, both caused and perpetuated by male-inspired violence.

In at least a dozen contexts, she explores the linkage between vegetarians and feminists. "Questions of definition often predominate," she writes. While "feminists were parlaying questions which trivialized feminism such as 'Are you one of those bra burners?', vegetarians must define themselves against the trivializations of 'Are you one of those health nuts?' or 'Are you one of those animal lovers?'" ... The attempt to create defensiveness through trivialization is the first conversational gambit which greets threatening reforms.

Adams is doubly threatening to the meat industry because her appeal is to the larger feminist constituency, not merely the smaller vegetarian one. "Images of butchering, suffering, patriarchal culture," she writes, "A steakhouse in New Jersey was called 'Adam's Rib.' Who do they think they were eating? The hustler, prior to its incarnation as a pornographic magazine, was a Cleveland restaurant whose menu presented a woman's buttocks on the cover and proclaimed, 'We serve the best meat in town!'"

This is aggressive writing, expressed as conviction, not only theory. Both vegetarianism and feminism are ideas that go beyond mere choosing of ideological sides. Adherents act on their beliefs, in ways that people who align themselves on other issues — for or against German unification, the clean air bill — don't.

The dietary nonviolent choices that follow a conversion to the vegetarian way are similar to the political choices made

by feminists. Adams, whose text is explored by Adams. Large numbers of feminists and vegetarians have yet to see their connectedness with each other. They can now. Larger numbers of flesh-eaters have yet to reflect fully on the consequences of their habit.

Colman McCarthy is a syndicated columnist and staff writer for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

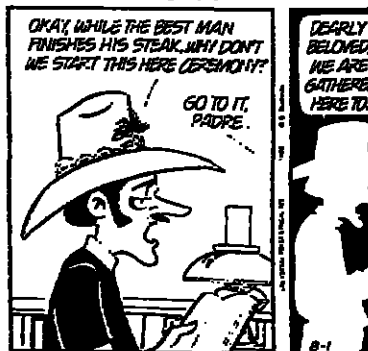
FICTION		Weeks on List
1	THE BURDEN OF PROOF, by Scott Turow	1
2	MESSAGE FROM NAM, by Dan-ville Steel	2
3	COVOTE WAITS, by Tony Hillier	3
4	THE STAND, by Stephen King	4
5	SEPTEMBER, by Rosemary Pilcher	5
6	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO!	6
7	DRAGON, by Clive Cussler	7
8	THE BOURNE ULTIMATUM, by Robert Ludlum	8
9	AN INCONVENIENT WOMAN, by Deborah Dring	9
10	MOUNTAIN LAUREL, by Jude Deveraux	10
11	SULLIVAN'S STRING, by Lawrence Sanders	11
12	STARDUST, by Robert B. Parker	12
13	THE GOLDEN ORANGE, by Joseph Wambaugh	13

NONFICTION		Weeks on List
1	MEN AT WORK, by George F. Will	1
2	DAVE BARRY TURNS 40, by Dave Barry	2
3	MEGATRENDS 2000, John Nais-bit and Patricia Abernethy	3
4	FATHER SON & CO., by Thomas J. Watson Jr. and Peter Peter	4
5	BARBARIANS AT THE GATE, by Steven Benezet and John Mc-Nair	5
6	DON'T SHOOT, IT'S ONLY ME, by Bob Hope with Melville Shay-don	6
7	IT WAS ON FIRE WHEN I LAY DOWN ON IT, by Robert Fulginiti	7
8	BEHIND THE MASK, by Dave Fallovo with Alan Steinberg	8
9	CAPTAIN SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON, by Edward Rice	9
10	LIAR'S POKER, by Michael Lewis	10
11	MY LIFE IN THIRTEEN ACTS, by Helen Hayes with Katherine Hanch	11
12	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulginiti	12
13	DISTURBING THE PEACE, by Ray Bradbury	13
14	PERIL AND PROMISE, by John Chancellor	14
15	HEAD FIRST, by Norman Cousins	15

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	1
2	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Bradford	2
3	LIFE 101, by John Rogers and Peter McWilliams	3
4	FOURCOMING, by John Brad-bury	4
5	WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY (Mer-riam Webster)	5

DOONESBURY



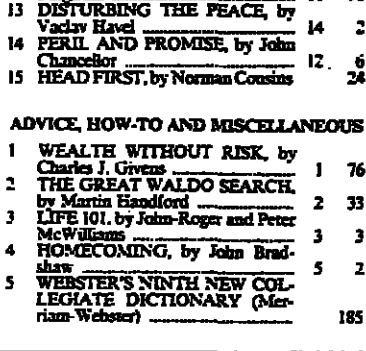
DENNIS THE MENACE



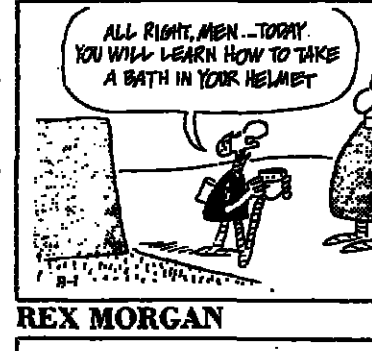
JUMBLE



BLONDIE



PEANUTS



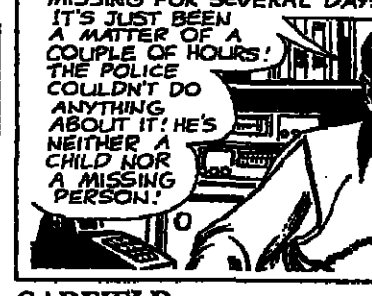
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



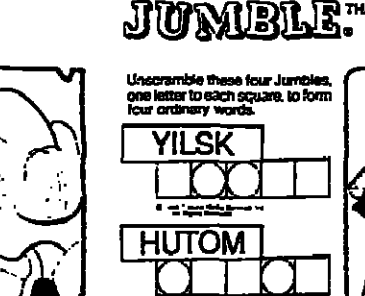
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



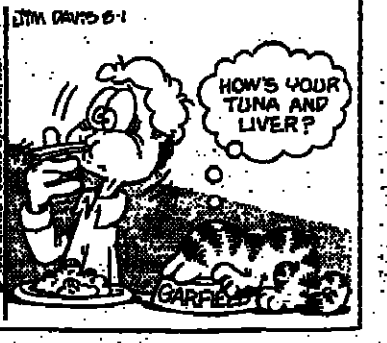
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



"CAN'T YOU JUST WRITE IT OFF?"

Yesterday's Jumble: EXCEL, SHARL, DABLE, POCKET. Answer: What the motion picture's doing to her caper? "CAN'T ELUDE."

